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Edward VI, the boy who reigned for just six years

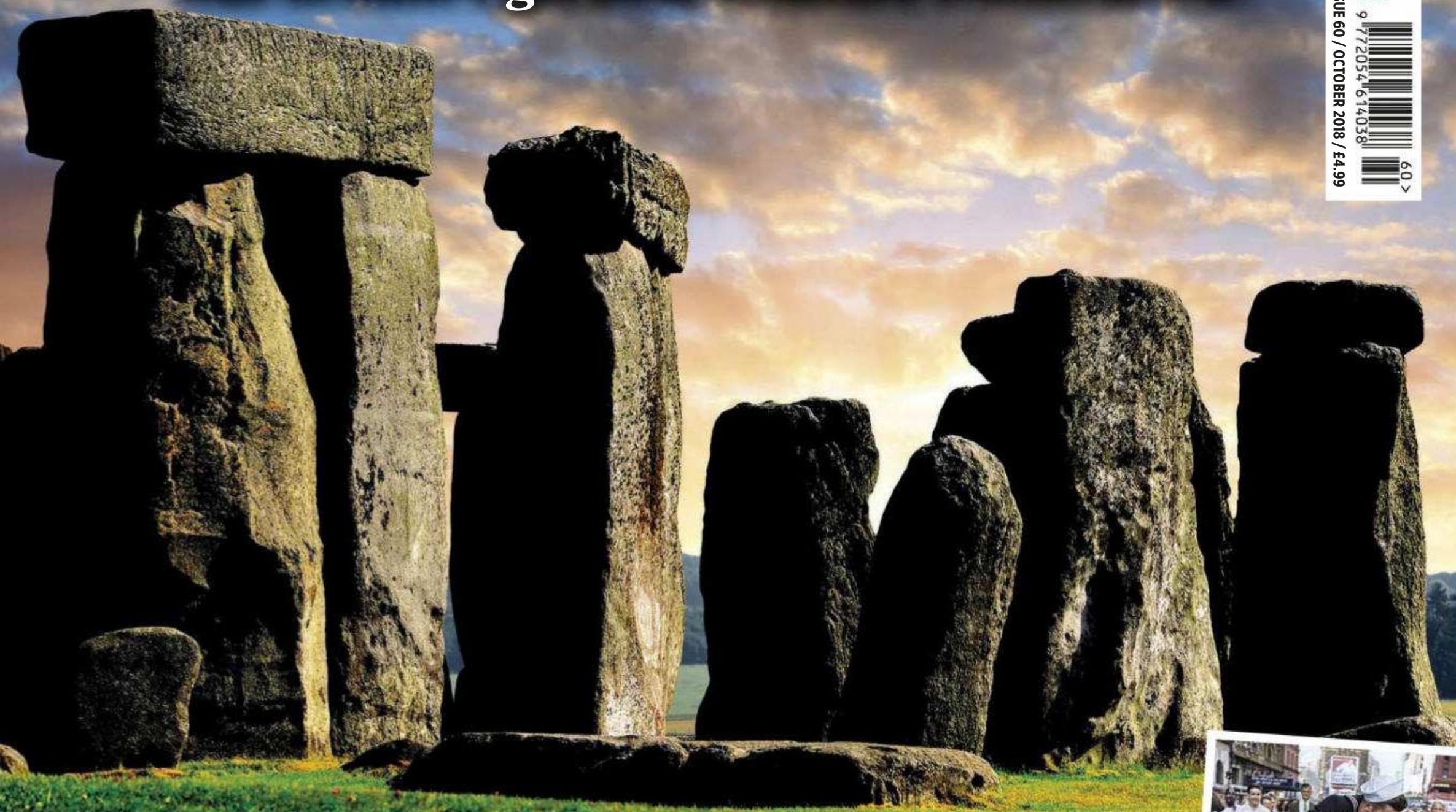
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nailed 'Scarface'

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D-Day rehearsal

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Lucy Worsley on the
woman who wore the crown

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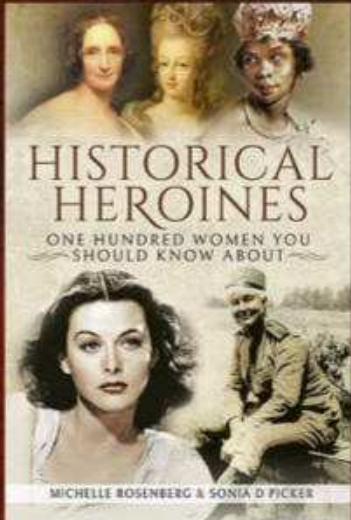
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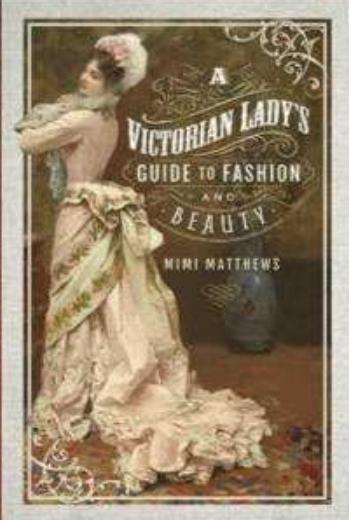


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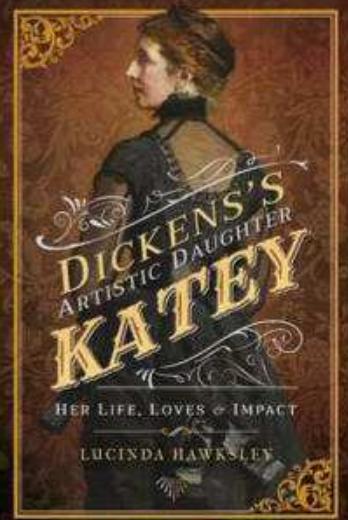
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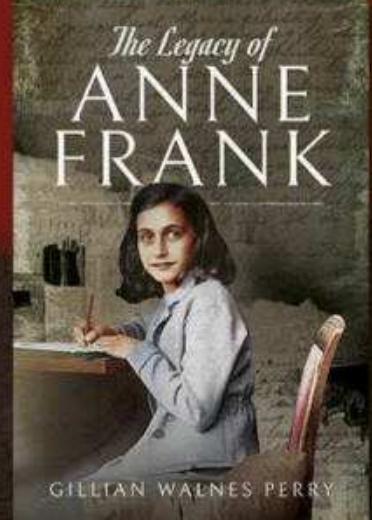
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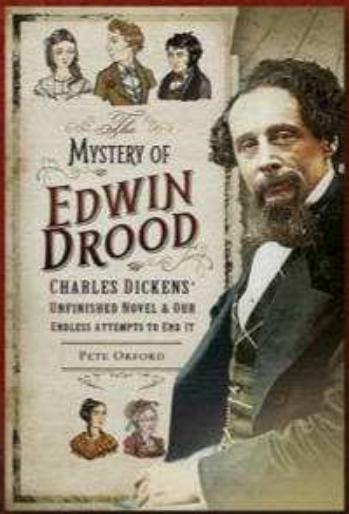
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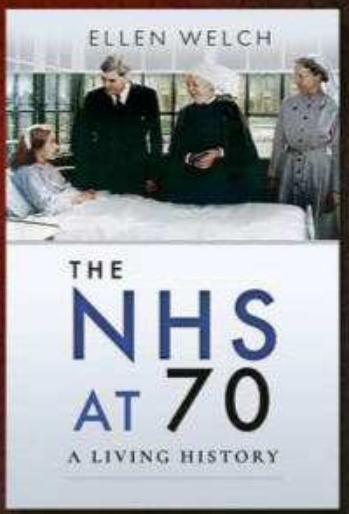
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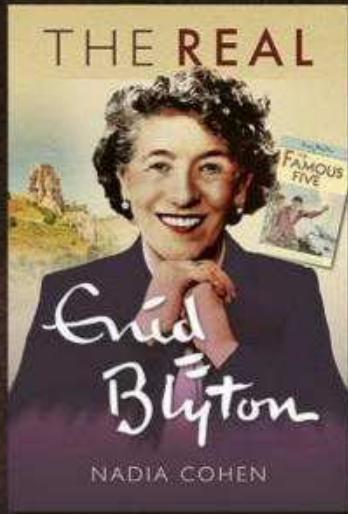
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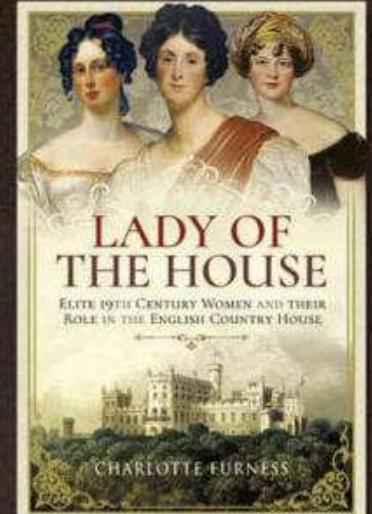
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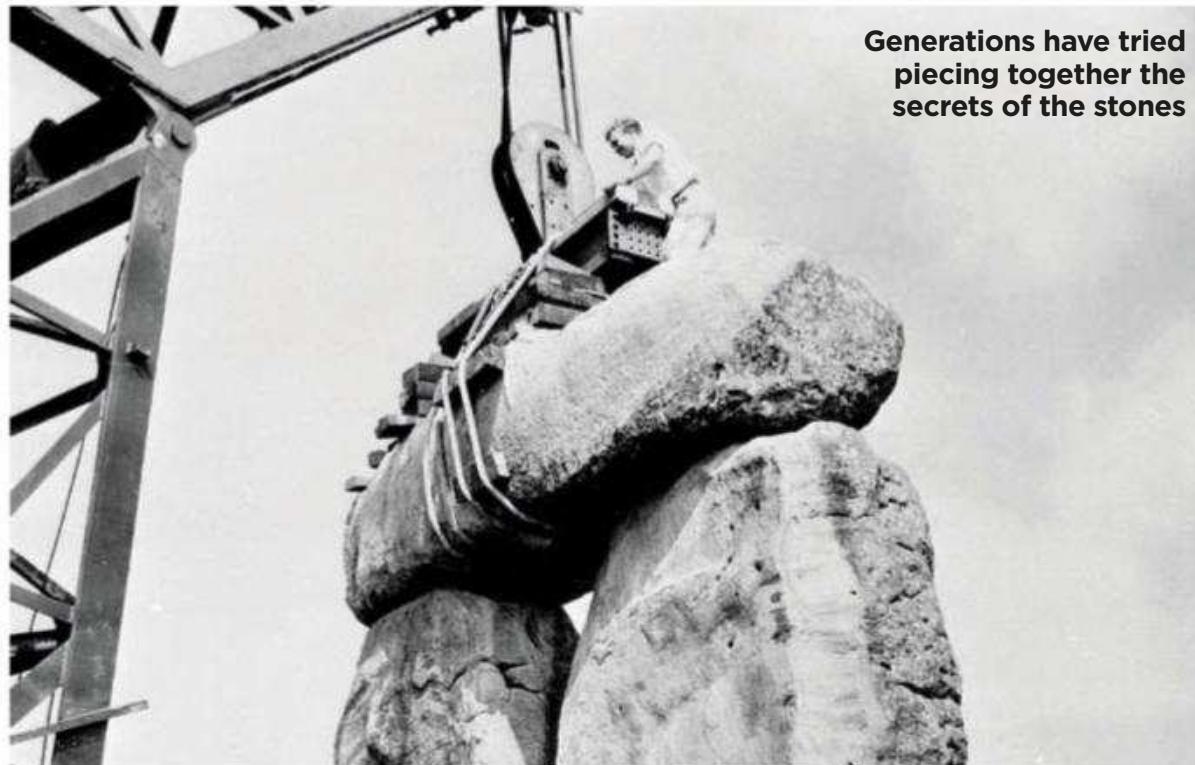
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A monumental mystery



Long **before the seven wonders** of the ancient world were even dreamt of, work had begun on Salisbury Plain to construct a monument out of stones. Why this monument was built, who built it, and for what purpose, are among the many **questions that have baffled** for centuries. In the pursuit of digging out the truth, we asked Miles Russell, whose own **excavations at Stonehenge** have furthered our understanding of the site, to bring us up to date with the very latest theories behind **England's oldest mystery**.

Also this issue, Tracy Borman looks at the **overlooked Tudor sovereign, Edward VI** (p39), while Tessa Dunlop meets some remarkable centenarians and asks them **how service affected their lives** (p46). Gavin Mortimer asks whether the **Dieppe disaster was a necessary precursor to D-Day** (p52), and we take a sideways look at the unlikely ends that met some of **Rome's less fortunate leaders** (p60). We've even got a **brief history of beer** (p24)!

Be sure to write in with your thoughts on what you've read this issue, and do **tell us what you'd like to see more of** in future editions – we always love to hear from readers!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our November issue, on sale 4 October

CONTRIBUTORS



Miles Russell
A senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology, Miles is one of very few people to have excavated at Stonehenge. See page 28



Tracy Borman
The author of a number of books about the Tudor dynasty explores the short reign of Henry VIII's son, Edward VI. See page 39



Tessa Dunlop
In her most recent book, *The Century Girls*, broadcaster and historian Tessa discovers how life has changed for women in the past 100 years. See page 46

Generations have tried piecing together the secrets of the stones

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

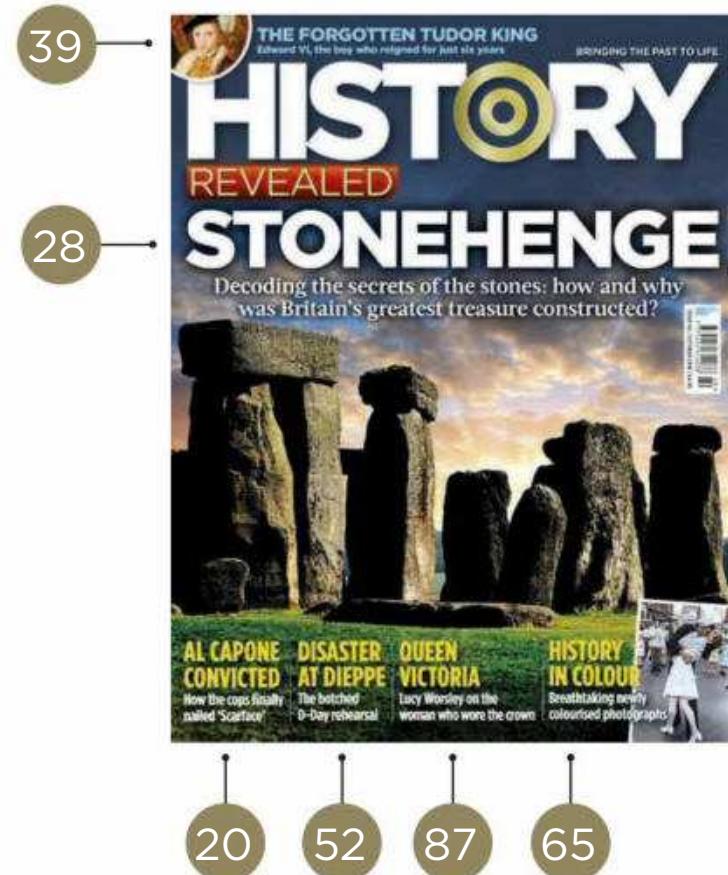
1,354 **50**

The maximum speed, in mph, of Concorde. An Anglo-French joint venture, there was some disagreement on whether to use the French or English spelling of the name. See page 18.

1/3

Number of volumes full of useless advice for the government written by Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, in response to the Crimean War. See page 28.

ON THE COVER



20 52 87 65

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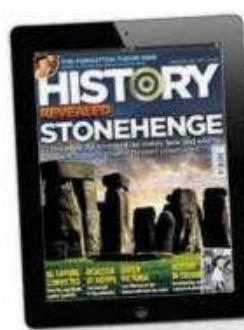
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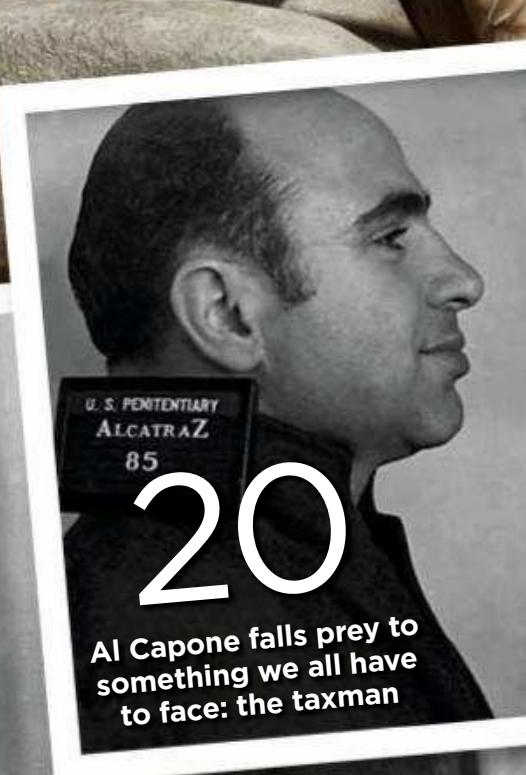
28 STONEHENGE

Why the building of our oldest monument was as great an undertaking as the pyramids



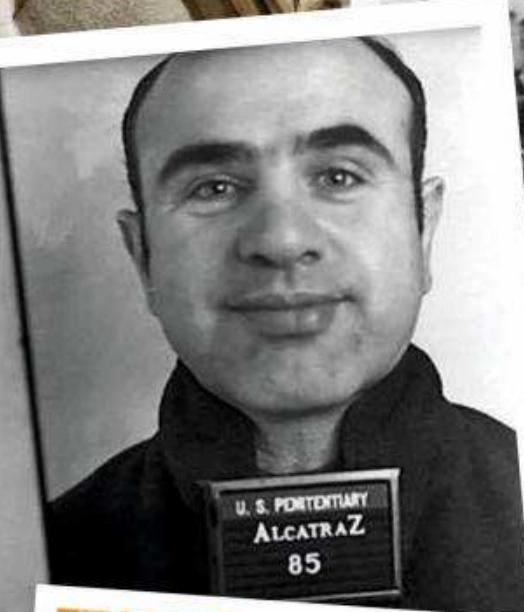
87

"When you realise the loneliness of her situation you begin to excuse some of Queen Victoria's bonkers behaviour"



20

Al Capone falls prey to something we all have to face: the taxman



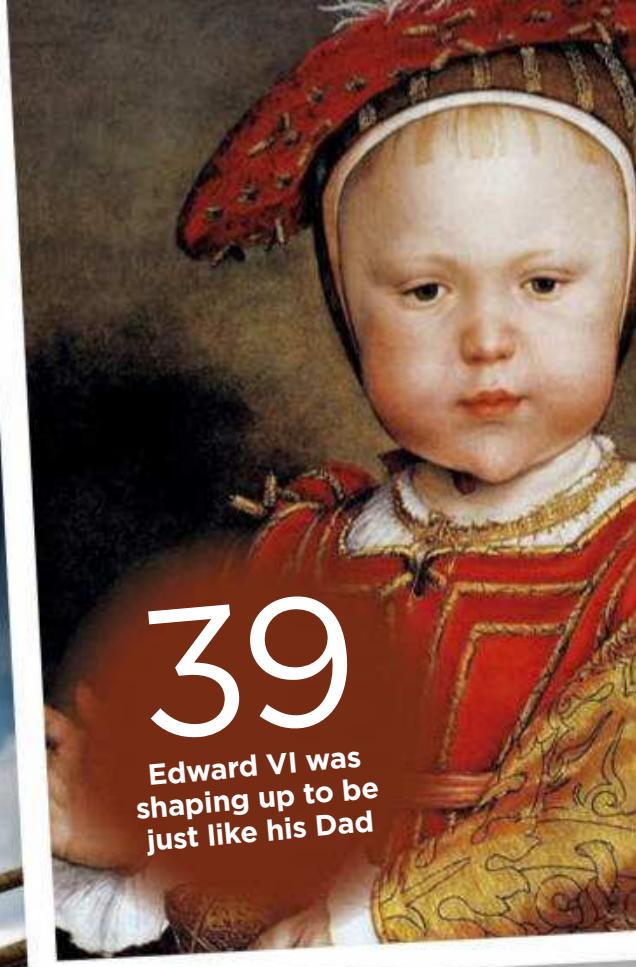
46

How the world wars gave women freedom from domestic service



39

Edward VI was shaping up to be just like his Dad



OCTOBER 2018

CONTENTS

52

More than 6,000 sailed to Dieppe; fewer than 2,500 returned unharmed



LIKE IT? SUBSCRIBE!

More details on our special offer on **p26**



REWIND

Snapshots

Morocco marches against Spain p6

History in the News

Cologne's ancient Roman Library p13

Time Piece

Nail protectors from Qing China p15

History in Colour

Carter prises open King Tut's tomb p16

Your History

Historian Janina Ramirez p17

Yesterday's Papers

Concorde's first test flight p18

This Month In... 1931

Al Capone gets his comeuppance p20

Time Capsule: 1866

The year's major events p22

Graphic History

A pint-sized history of beer p24

FEATURES

The Secrets of Stonehenge

Was it a grand cemetery, a place of healing, or a great stone clock? p28

Edward VI: The Forgotten Tudor King

Henry VIII's son was no sickly child – and had all the makings of a monster p39

Yes Ma'am: The Sacrifice of Britain's Domestic Servants

Why life in service was rarely like living in the world of *Downton Abbey* p46

Disaster at Dieppe

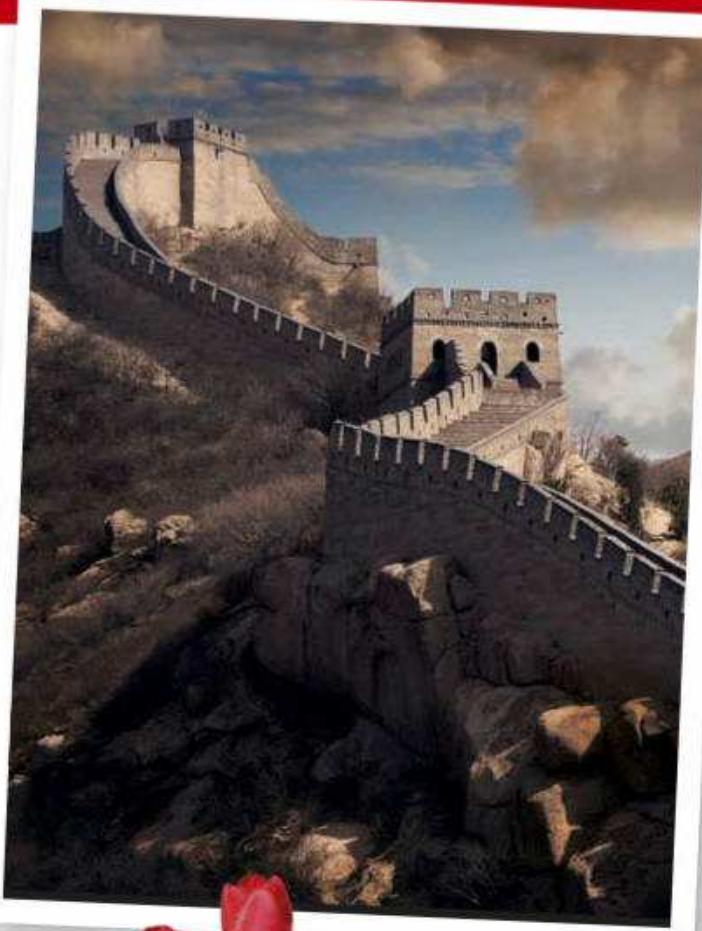
The 1942 'D-Day trial' was a textbook example of how not to raid a coast p52

Top 10: Ridiculous Roman Emperor Deaths

Brought to you by delicious cheese, angry gods and shoddy surgeons p60

In Pics: History in Colour

Relive the past through black and white photos colourised anew p65



QUESTION TIME
How long did it take to build the Great Wall of China? And did tulips originate in the Netherlands?

Q&A

Ask the Experts

Your questions answered p73

ON OUR RADAR

What's On

Our picks for this month p79

Britain's Treasures

Iona Abbey p84

Books

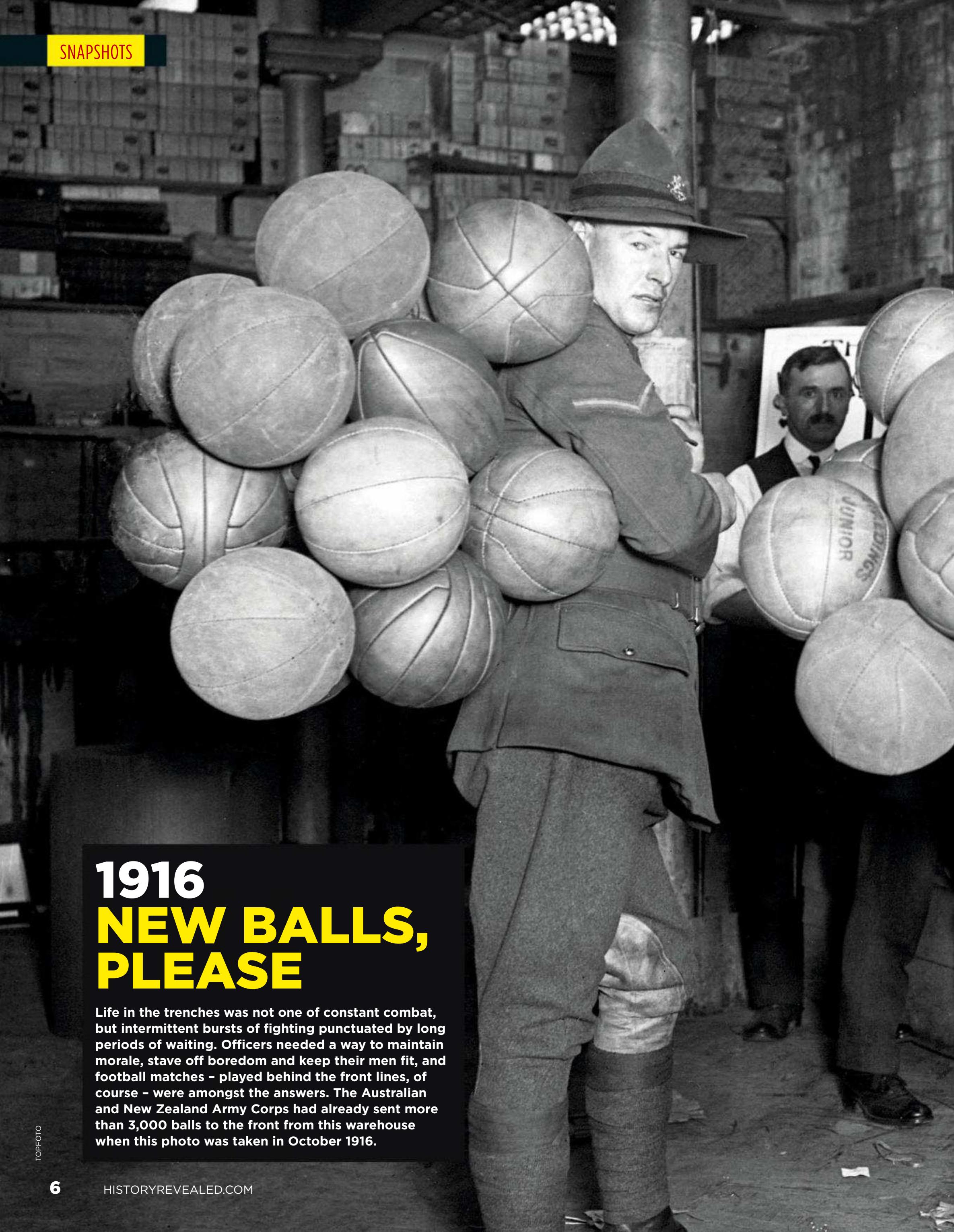
A look at the new releases p86

Postcards from the Past

Your snaps from across the globe p90

EVERY ISSUE

Letters p92
Crossword p95
Next Issue p97
Photo Finish p98



1916 NEW BALLS, PLEASE

Life in the trenches was not one of constant combat, but intermittent bursts of fighting punctuated by long periods of waiting. Officers needed a way to maintain morale, stave off boredom and keep their men fit, and football matches – played behind the front lines, of course – were amongst the answers. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps had already sent more than 3,000 balls to the front from this warehouse when this photo was taken in October 1916.

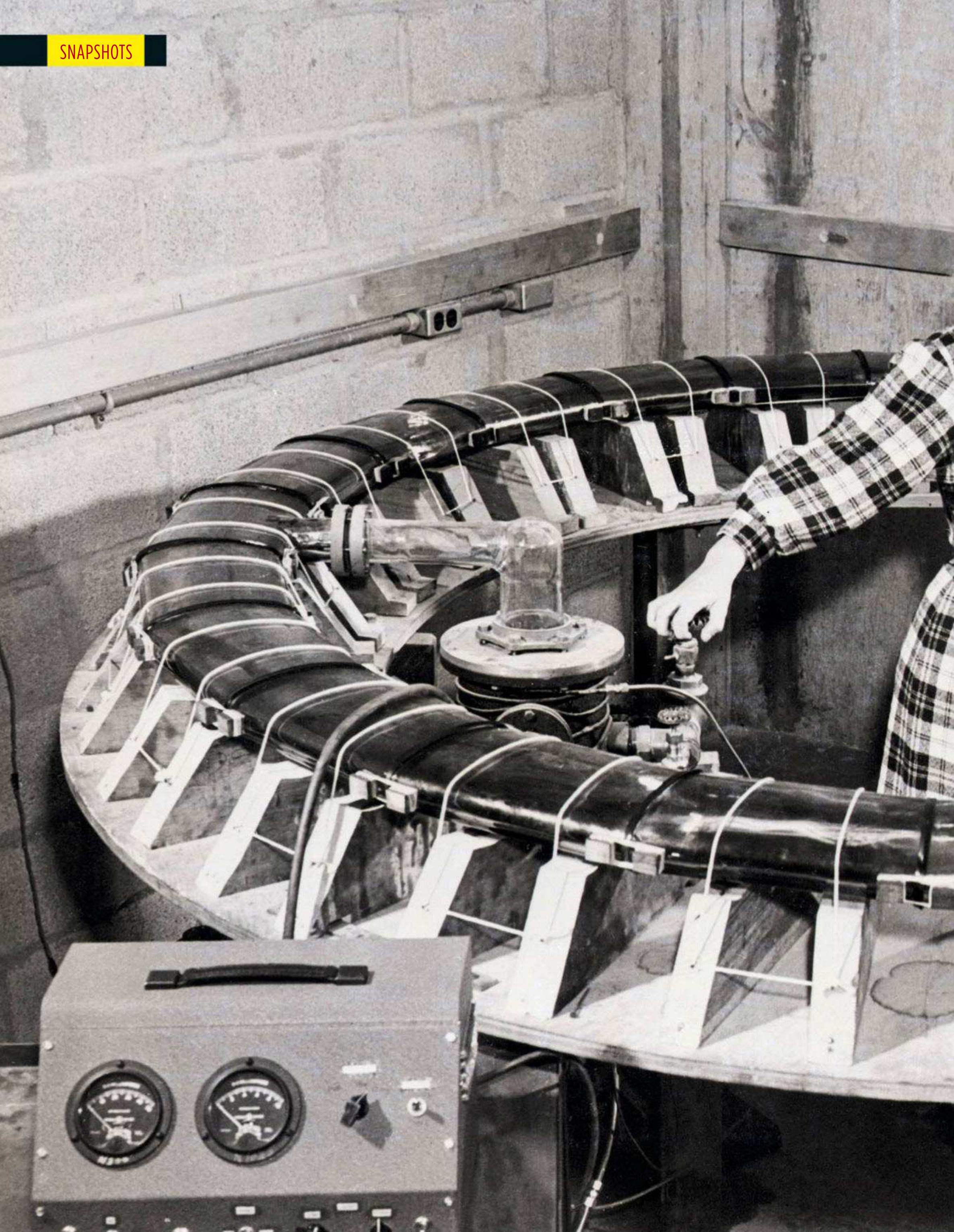




1975 RED FLAGS TO A BULL

On 6 November 1975, 350,000 unarmed Moroccans (and their escort of 20,000 soldiers) entered the Spanish Sahara, a North African territory ruled by Spain since 1884. Their ultimately peaceful protest, known as the Green March, was staged to pressure Spain into abandoning the region, which both Morocco and Mauritania held as being historically theirs. Spain relinquished control in the face of international pressure, and Mauritania abandoned its own claim in 1979, leaving the Spanish Sahara entirely to Morocco. Today it is known as the Western Sahara, and its status is still disputed; Morocco has so far resisted calls from the UN to allow the native people a referendum on self-determination.





1948 UP AND ATOM

Carol Sienko of the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell University in the US examines a new, 85-ton synchrotron, known affectionately as the 'glass doughnut'. A synchotron is a particle accelerator - or atom smasher - that accelerates electrons to almost the speed of light. Machines like these are not only used for physics experiments, but also in medical imaging, particle therapy and drug research.



The Great War - 100 Years



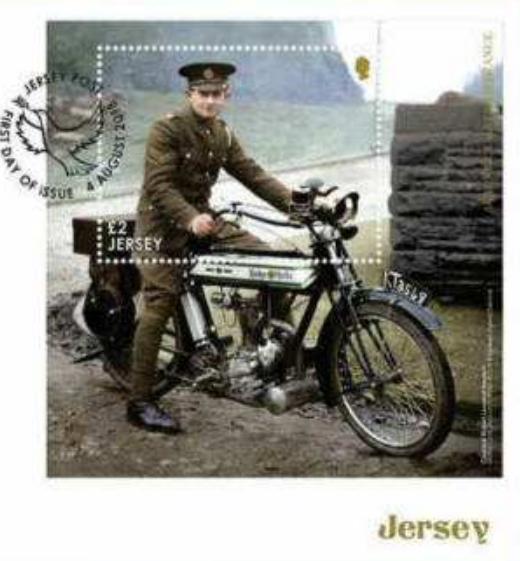
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The original images for Jersey Post's Armistice & Remembrance stamp issue have been sourced from La Société Jersiaise, Jersey Archive, Victoria College Book of Remembrance and from family members. They have been restored and colourised by acclaimed Russian historical colourist Olga Shirnina.

Commemorate 100 years since The Great War with these stunning collectables from Jersey Post.

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Six stamps and a Miniature Sheet highlight a cross section of Jersey servicemen and women who were involved in the conflict between 1914 and 1918.



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HISTORY IN THE NEWS



ANCIENT LIBRARY FOUND IN GERMANY

The Roman building may have rivalled the famed Celsus in Ephesus

Excavations at a church in Cologne have uncovered evidence of a 2,000-year-old Roman library that could have held up to 20,000 parchment and papyrus scrolls. Dating back to the second century AD, it is believed to be the oldest library to have been discovered in Germany, and has such wide foundations that it may have stood on two floors.

Authorities have known that there were Roman ruins in the grounds of the church, which is in centre of the city, since the late 19th century. Archaeologists from the Romano-Germanic Museum

in Cologne undertook wider excavations in 2017, revealing a nine-by-20-metre building with niches in the walls. It's now believed that this was a library, and it was in the niches that scrolls would have been kept.

The location, close to the ancient forum (marketplace) suggests that it was a public building, and its layout is similar to the Roman Library of Celsus in Ephesus, Turkey, which was completed around AD 114 to 117. Dr Dirk Schmitz from the Romano-Germanic Museum described the discovery as "truly spectacular".

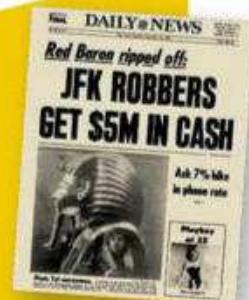


The second-century structure is in the heart of Cologne

Cologne was once part of the Roman province of Germania Inferior, though back then it was known as Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium. A considerable number of ruins from this time are still visible across the city. The library ruins will join them – it is intended that they will be included in the church's new building, with public access assured and further excavations possible in the future.

SIX OF THE BEST...

Audacious heists and daring robberies...p14



YOUR HISTORY

Historian and presenter Janina Ramirez...p17



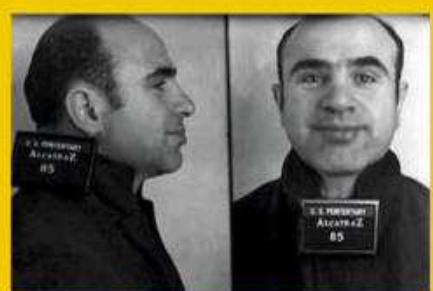
YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Supersonic jet Concorde takes to the skies...p18



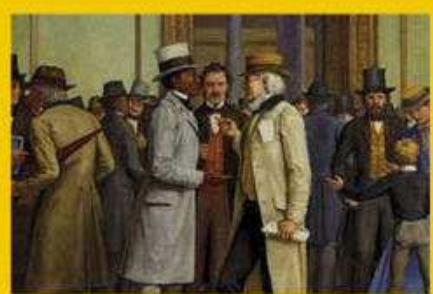
THIS MONTH IN... 1931

Charges stick to mob boss Al Capone...p20



TIME CAPSULE: 1606

The first US Civil Rights Act is passed...p22



IN THE NEWS

SPEEDBOAT THIEVES NAB SWEDISH CROWN JEWELS

The 17th-century state jewels were taken in a daylight heist

Sweden has launched a manhunt after thieves stole some of the nation's crown jewels from a cathedral in a daylight robbery – then made their getaway by speedboat. The royal regalia were on display in Strängnäs, a town to the west of Stockholm, when two unidentified men smashed the glass cabinets holding the priceless jewels and made their escape. There have been no announcements of arrests so far, but police found blood at the scene that may belong to one of the perpetrators.

At around midday on 31 July, witnesses saw two men running from the cathedral, which was open to the public and was hosting a lunch fair. The men absconded on motorbikes and were later spotted on speedboats heading towards Stockholm across Lake Mälaren. Police have carried out raids across the Stockholm archipelago, but so far have not managed to



The crowns and orb, displayed here with a pair of sceptres, are too well known to be auctioned

recover the stolen items. The pilfered jewels include an orb and two gold crowns, adorned with precious stones. They were made in 1611 for the burial tombs of King Charles IX and Queen Cristina.

"They have stolen a piece of Swedish history and dealt a blow against the whole nation," says Bishop Johan Dalman of Strängnäs Cathedral. Speaking to Swedish media, police

spokesperson Thomas Agnevik adds: "It is not possible to put an economic value on this, these are invaluable items of national interest."

The Swedish government declared a "national alarm" after the discovery of the theft, alerting police forces to the seriousness of the situation. Police believe this was a premeditated crime, but the perpetrators' intentions are unknown as the jewels will be impossible to sell.

SIX OF THE BEST... HEISTS AND ROBBERIES

Our pick of the most daring thefts and throughout history



1 BRITISH CROWN JEWELS (1671)

Thomas Blood and his gang did manage to grab the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London, but were caught as they fled. King Charles II was so impressed that Blood was pardoned.



2 MARIE ANTOINETTE'S NECKLACE (1785)

A diamond necklace, supposedly bought for the French Queen, was given to an imposter, who sold it. The Queen was later embroiled in scandal over rumours she was involved in the scam.



3 WILCOX TRAIN ROBBERY (1899)

Butch Cassidy's gang, the Wild Bunch, held up a train in Wyoming, blew open its safe with dynamite and made off with at least \$30,000. They robbed another train a month later.



4 THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY (1963)

A British postal train was the target for a 15-strong gang, who stole £2.6 million. Hailed as the crime of the century, there are still questions over assailants who may have escaped justice.



5 LUFTHANSA HEIST (1978)

Around \$5 million was stolen from a cargo building at New York's JFK International Airport. Only one person was convicted and many believed to be involved were later murdered.



6 GARDNER MUSEUM (1990)

Two men disguised as policemen ransacked this Boston museum, stealing 13 paintings, including works by Vermeer and Rembrandt. The artwork was never recovered.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

NAILING IT!

Nail art is a fashionable way of adding colour to your life, though in Imperial China the designs could be quite elaborate

Nail protectors like this one, made of silver with coral and turquoise, were popular amongst women of the elite in Qing dynasty China. The fashion was that nails should be as long as possible, almost impractically so – talons were a clear sign that the bearer had no need to perform manual labour – and nail guards like this would protect their prestigious claws from damage. Empress Dowager Cixi, who controlled the Chinese government from 1861 to 1908, was said to cover her three-inch nails with spiked protectors to enhance her appearance as a ferocious ruler.



IN THE NEWS

LOOTED IRAQI TREASURES TO BE RETURNED

Items stolen from the ruins of a Sumerian city during the 2003 invasion are going home – with some help from the British Museum

Artefacts looted during the 2003 invasion of Iraq are to be returned to their places of origin, thanks to the British Museum's identification of them.

The eight looted items were seized in 2003 during a raid of a London antiquities dealer. It's believed that the 5,000-year-old relics came from a temple in the ancient city of Girsu, now known as Tello. During the US-

led invasion of Iraq, many items of archaeological value were stolen by opportunists, with troops unable to guard historic sites.

The treasures, which include jewellery, a decorated seal and inscribed cones, were identified through inscriptions in cuneiform – an ancient form of writing developed by the Sumerians. The British Museum has developed expertise in

finds from this area as part of its Heritage Management Training Scheme, based in Iraq. The objects are now in the hands of the Iraqi Embassy and will be returned to Baghdad.

This inscribed pebble is one of the treasures from Tello (inset); the site is now protected from looters





HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs
that bring the past to life

HOWARD CARTER, 1923

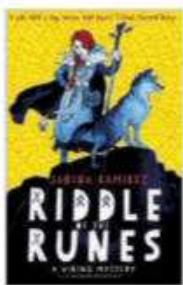
Archaeologist Howard Carter opens the door to the second of four gilded shrines surrounding Tutankhamun's sarcophagus. The Egyptian Pharaoh's tomb was almost completely intact and took eight years to empty. Situated in the Valley of the Kings, it remains one of the most important archaeological discoveries.

GETTY

YOUR HISTORY

Janina Ramirez

The art and cultural historian, lecturer and TV presenter explains why she would find changing history a tricky task, and reminds us that the cult of celebrity is no modern invention



Riddle of the Runes, the first installment of a YA historical-fiction series that see a young Viking embark on an incredible treasure hunt, is on sale now

Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change?

Every event, no matter how small or personal, has a ripple effect, so wishing to go back and change something would affect a web of history. There are things I wish hadn't been lost. On a huge scale, the lives of those affected by destructive events like the Black Death and the Holocaust. On a smaller scale, the loss of Polish relatives in the Katyn Massacre of 1940. I wish that more Old English poetry had been preserved, since so little was recorded, and there are so many artworks that have been lost or hidden in private collections.

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?

I would have loved to meet Aethelflaed, the Lady of the Mercians. She was such a powerful woman in a man's world, at a moment of great cultural change as the Christian Anglo-Saxons interacted with the powerful, pagan Viking world. She faced all the challenges of women across the centuries, as a mother and a wife, but she was also an incredible

diplomat, a royal ruler in her own right and a warrior woman.

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go?

I've never been to South America and have a hunger to see the ancient monuments there, like Machu Picchu. There are so many aspects of its culture and symbolism that fascinate me. I'm also desperate to get to Mexico to experience its incredible art.

Q Who is your unsung history hero?

I think we have a very confused notion about medieval saints. They intrigue me as they include men and women from all manner of ethnic and social backgrounds – yet we've cloaked them in myth, so the real people have been reduced to a few tall tales. The saints are similar to modern-day celebrities – people who left an echo through their actions and works. I'd like everyone to know about St Hilda of Whitby: a powerful woman at the heart of the English Church, she lived half her life as a princess before setting up her own monastery, where first-generation Christian Anglo-Saxon men and women could immerse themselves in the timeless allure of book learning.



This Diego Rivera mural in Mexico's Palacio Nacional charts the nation's history from 1521 up to 1930

“We've cloaked the medieval saints in myth”



BIG BIRD FLIES PRETTY WELL

—pilot's verdict on Concorde 001



MONDAY
THE
INDEPENDENT
NEWSPAPER

SUN

MARCH 3 1969 FIVEPENCE No. 1,384 *

Red, white and blue Concorde 001 takes off majestically at Toulouse Airport yesterday on her 27-minute trouble-free first flight

Picture by Anthony Eyles

TEST PILOT André Turcat, first man to take the Anglo-French Concorde airliner off the ground, said here tonight: "Finally the big bird flew — and she flies pretty well."

The triumphant maiden flight, which lasted 27 minutes, came after a tense five-hour countdown at Toulouse Airport, Southern France.

Concorde 001 took off at 150 mph and then lanced into the sky at a sharp angle, trailing black smoke like a space missile.

At 10,000ft, Turcat levelled out for a wide sweep around Southern France before heading back to Toulouse, where he made a perfect landing.

WELCOME

Thousands of French people ran into the streets to cheer and wave at the plane.

Test pilot Turcat kept the aircraft's speed down to 263 mph today.

Later this year Concorde is expected to fly close to its supersonic cruising speed of 1,430 mph.

The plane's four Rolls-Royce engines, which generate more horsepower than a giant ocean liner, will take her to New York in only 3½ hours when she goes into

Soaring triumph, says BOAC chief

From BRIAN WOOSEY

TOULOUSE, Sunday

airline service in about three years.

This will cut the time of the present Atlantic crossing in half.

After landing, M. Turcat was welcomed by the British Aircraft Corporation's chairman, Sir George Edwards, and Sud Aviation's president, Mr. Henri Ziegler, chiefs of the two firms who jointly developed the plane.

There was also a hand-shake for Turcat from British test pilot Brian Trubshaw, who will fly the second Concorde from Filton, Bristol, in about six weeks' time.

Later M. Turcat told me: "The flight went very well and there were only minor problems. Although it is a complex plane, it was no more difficult to handle than a Boeing."

Mr. Keith Granville, managing director of BOAC, who have ordered eight Concorde, said the maiden flight was "a soaring triumph for everyone involved in this spectacular aeroplane."

He added: "We have high

working on designs for a 250-seat supersonic airliner which will fly at 1,430 mph, but they have also had serious technical problems and the aircraft is not expected to go into service until about 1978."

Concorde will carry fewer passengers than its U.S. rival, but at £1million it will be half the price.

The Sun Says—Page Two
The pilot's wife—Back Page

STAMPS PROTEST

FIFTY stamp collectors protested when the GPO refused to put Concorde commemorative stamps on sale at their 24-hour post office in Trafalgar Square yesterday. Postmaster-General John Stonehouse had promised that the stamps would be on sale within five minutes of the maiden flight. But the stamps did not go on sale until midnight.

Missing girl found

Twelve-year-old Veronica Allison, who disappeared on the way to a dentist on Friday, was found safe and well at a friend's house yesterday.

Police with tracker dogs

searched derelict houses near

Veronica's home in Woodgate

Street, Greenwich, before she

was found at Bethnal Green,

East London.

Police with tracker dogs

searched derelict houses near

Veronica's home in Woodgate

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searched derelict houses near

Veronica's home in Woodgate

Street, Greenwich, before she

was found at Bethnal Green,

East London.

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YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

CONCORDE FLIES FOR THE FIRST TIME

The supersonic passenger airliner, famed for its pointed beak and introducing “sonic boom” into everyday speech, wowed the expectant crowds on its maiden flight

Supersonic jet Concorde completed its first test flight on 2 March 1969, the result of years of determination and innovation by hundreds of designers, engineers and aviation experts – and it lasted just 27 minutes. Nonetheless, the crowd that gathered to watch the spectacle, twice rescheduled due to poor weather, applauded as Concorde thundered into the sky.

Capable of travelling faster than the speed of sound, Concorde was designed to cut the time it took to cross the Atlantic to under four hours – less than half the time it took other commercial aircraft. Adverts of the time used the slogan “Breakfast in London, lunch in New York”.

The first test flight took place in Toulouse, where prototype 001 was built. It would go supersonic on 1 October, breaking the sound barrier and later reaching a maximum speed of 1,354 miles per hour. Twenty aircraft would eventually be built in Britain and France, and 14 of these were used to carry passengers, with the first scheduled flights taking off on 21 January 1976. Due to the extreme speeds Concorde travelled at, it created sonic booms – loud shock waves – that saw it banned from New York’s airspace for much of 1976 and 1977.

The name Concorde, meaning harmony, was chosen to

reflect its joint development by British and French aviation manufacturers. The project, which was originally estimated to cost £70 million, was plagued by delays and eventually exceeded £1.3 billion.

With its distinctive droop-nose and finished in a special white paint – developed to cope with the intense heat – Concorde became an aviation marvel. It broke the record for the fastest transatlantic crossing in 1996, when it flew from John F Kennedy International Airport in New York to London Heathrow in two hours, 52 minutes and 59 seconds, a feat that remains unbeaten.

Innovation, however, came at a price: Concorde tickets were predominantly for the wealthy. In 1997, a round trip between New York and London would set you back more than £6,000.

Concorde’s decline began with the crash of Air France Flight 4590 shortly after take off from Paris on 25 July 2000, which killed all 109 people on board as well as four on the ground. The early 2000s also saw low passenger numbers and rising maintenance costs and, in 2003, Concorde was formally retired after completing farewell flights across the globe. ◎

Champagne was the norm on Concorde; the jet even had its own ‘wine cellar’



Queen Elizabeth II flew on Concorde many times – as did several French presidents



THIS MONTH IN... 1931

Anniversaries that have made history

AL CAPONE IS CONVICTED OF TAX EVASION

The reign of one of the most notorious criminals of Prohibition-era America comes to an end after years of close shaves

Born in 1899 to Italian immigrants in New York, Alphonse Capone joined his first criminal gang around the age of 14. As a young man, he was slashed across the cheek with a knife during a fight, earning him the nickname 'Scarface'.

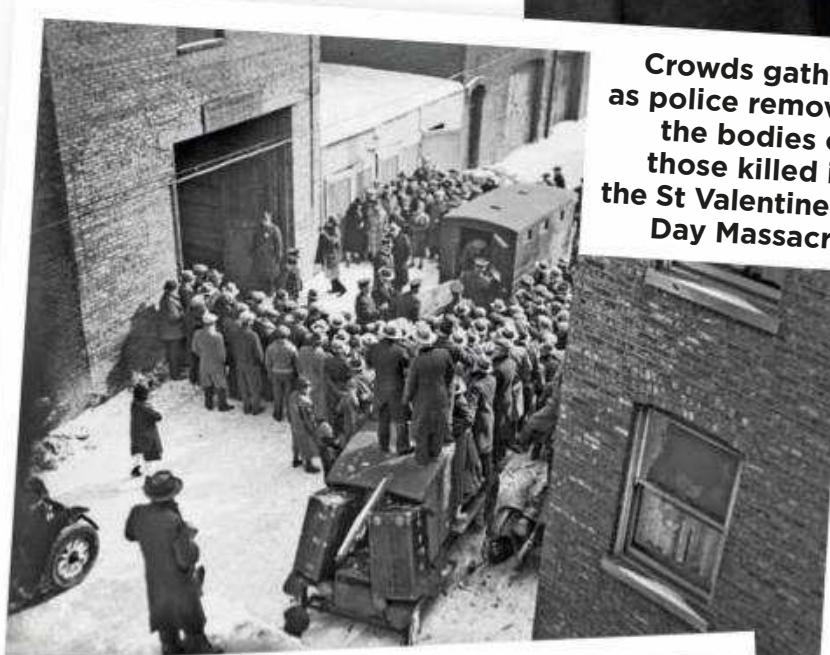
He later moved to Chicago, becoming embroiled in alcohol smuggling, gambling and prostitution. By 1925, he was in charge of an Italian-American syndicate known as the Chicago Outfit, which he moulded into one of the most powerful and violent criminal organisations in the US. Chicago's gang violence came to a head with the St Valentine's Day Massacre of 1929, in which seven members of a rival gang were gunned down – on Capone's orders, it was suspected, but not proven.

Capone's reputation as a ruthless mobster had captured the fascination and horror of the country. Alleged to be the mastermind behind at least 30 deaths, government agents spent years trying to bring Capone down, but he avoided convictions by bribing officials and intimidating witnesses. Ultimately, it would be the US Treasury Department that bring an end to the man dubbed "Public Enemy No 1". Capone was known to enjoy a lavish lifestyle and was worth \$100 million before he was 30 – yet he had never filed a tax return.

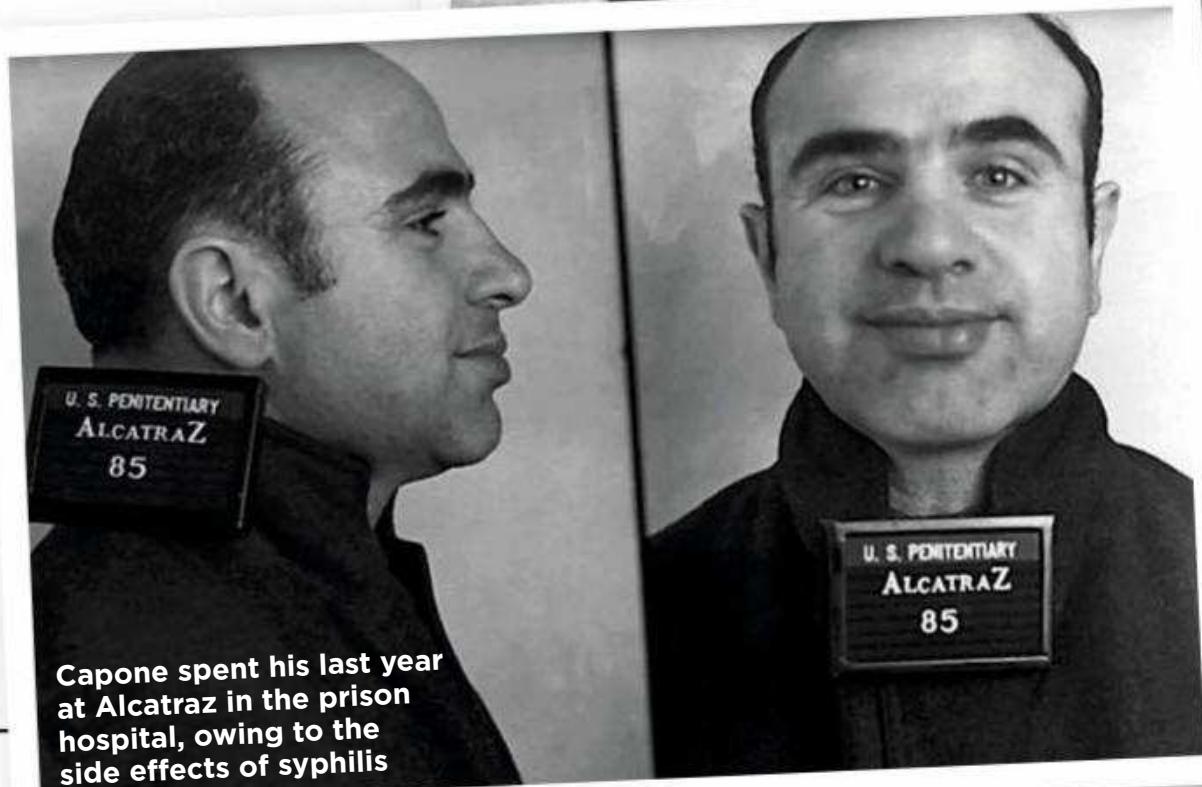
On 17 October 1931, he was found guilty on five charges of tax evasion and later sentenced to 11 years in prison. He was sent to Atlanta penitentiary

in 1932, then transferred to the newly opened Alcatraz amid rumours he had been receiving special treatment.

His health deteriorated in prison, the result of late-stage syphilis. Though paroled in 1939, he never returned to gangland politics and retired to his mansion in Palm Island a different man – according to his physician, he had the mental capacity of a 12-year-old. He died of a heart attack in 1947. ◎



Crowds gather as police remove the bodies of those killed in the St Valentine's Day Massacre



Capone spent his last year at Alcatraz in the prison hospital, owing to the side effects of syphilis





Capone (*in the plain white hat*) leaves court after being found guilty in 1931. As well as receiving a prison sentence, he was also made to pay his taxes

“Somebody had to throw some liquor on that thirst. Why not me?”

Al Capone's thoughts on Prohibition

TIME CAPSULE 1866

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past

TSAR ALEXANDER II HAS A LUCKY ESCAPE

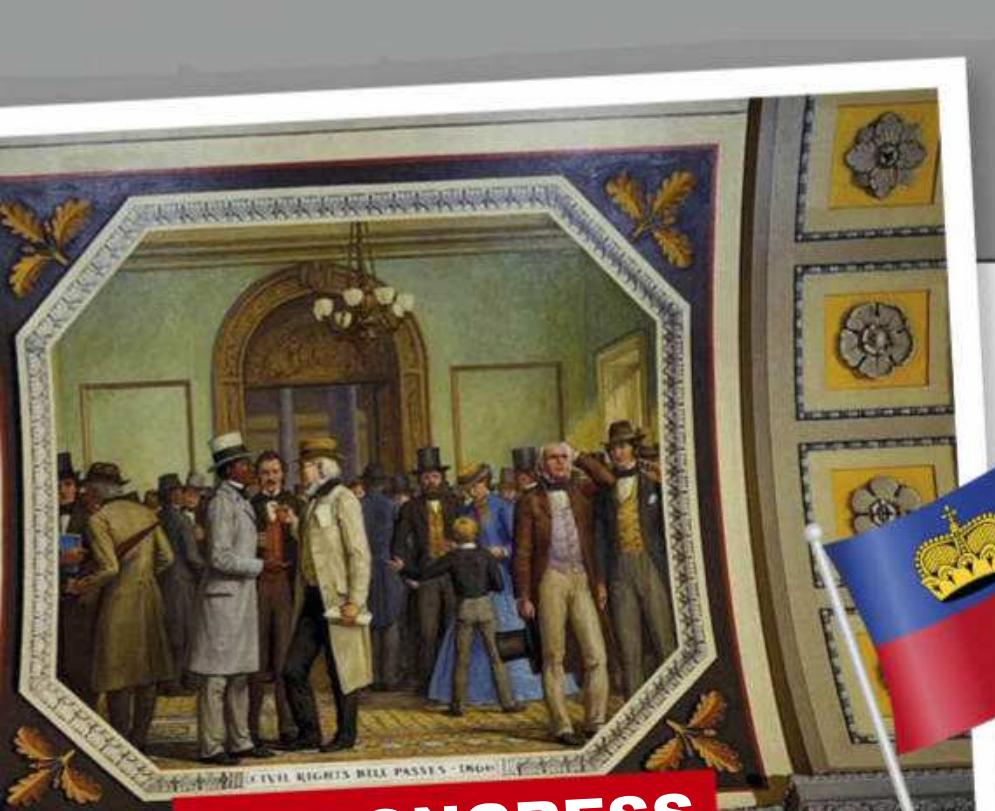
One of the more modern Tsars, Alexander II abolished serfdom throughout the Russian Empire – but this wasn't enough to quash resentment against the monarchy. Dmitry Karakozov, a minor noble, sent a manifesto to the governor of St Petersburg that blamed the Tsar for the suffering of the poor and announced his intention to kill Alexander. It got lost in the mail.

Karakozov tried to shoot Alexander at the gates of the Summer Garden in St Petersburg, but missed, was captured and, later, executed. He was the first revolutionary to make an attempt on Alexander's life, but not the last. The Tsar survived four more assassination plots, succumbing to the fifth in March 1881.

A story was put about that a hatter's apprentice jostled with Karakozov to foil the assassination – evidence, the authorities said, of the people's love for their Tsar



GOD BE PRAISED
Alexander II celebrated his survival with a spree of church and chapel building



US CONGRESS GIVES FREED SLAVES (SOME) PROTECTION

After the turmoil of the American Civil War and the furore of the abolition of slavery, Congress passed the United States' first Civil Rights Act. Intended to protect newly freed slaves, this was the first legislation to define what a citizen was and stated that all citizens were equally protected. Crucially, it stipulated that being a citizen wasn't about race or colour, but one stroke of the pen did not undo generations of prejudice. Nearly a century would pass before another civil rights act completely outlawed discrimination based on colour.

CRIPPLING FAMINES RAVAGE FINLAND AND SWEDEN

Between 1866 and 1869, Finland and Sweden suffered devastating famines, the last across Europe to arise from natural causes. Years of poor harvests and challenging weather led crops to fail – there was still snow and frost in June. The summer of 1866 saw potatoes rotting in fields. It is believed that around 10 per cent of Finland's population died during the famine, which also sent Swedish emigration to the US skyrocketing.



DIED: 21 MARCH NADEZHDA DUROVA

The daughter of a Russian Major, Durova learned marching commands as a child. She was the first female officer in the Russian military and fought in many battles during the Napoleonic Wars. Tsar Alexander I was so impressed that he awarded her the Cross of St George.



LIECHTENSTEIN RETURNS FROM WAR WITH MORE MEN THAN IT STARTED WITH

It's common to hear sad tales from the battlefield, but Liechtenstein's experience during the brief Austro-Prussian War of June and July 1866 is more uplifting. With a current estimated population of less than 40,000, the tiny nation's army has always been on the small side. In 1866, its 80-man armed force was sent to Tyrol to guard against an Italian invasion. They all came home, having not engaged in any fighting, as did a friend they made along the way – an Austrian soldier joined them. Two years later the army was disbanded; Liechtenstein has maintained a state of neutrality since.



ALSO IN 1866...

JANUARY

The first instalment of Fyodor Dostoevsky's philosophical novel *Crime and Punishment* is published in the journal *Russian Messenger*.

7 FEBRUARY

Elizabeth Gustafsdotter applies to transfer from her home in Sweden to the Swedish parish of London. There she would marry John Stride and become Jack the Ripper's third victim.

13 FEBRUARY

The first peacetime armed bank robbery in the US takes place in Liberty, Missouri – reported to be the work of the outlaw Jesse James and his gang.

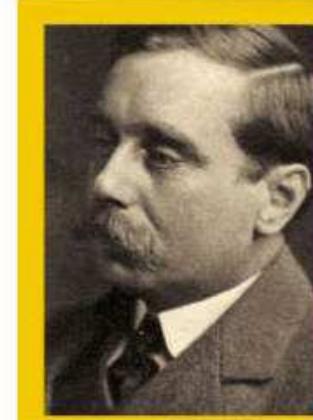
6 SEPTEMBER

The Great Tea Race ends with the *Taeping* taking the victory. The race saw tea clippers competing to be the first to bring tea from China to London each season, a distance of more than 15,000 miles.

12 DECEMBER

An explosion at Oaks Colliery in Barnsley, Yorkshire, kills 361 men and boys. It remains the worst English mining disaster.

BORN: 21 SEPTEMBER H G WELLS



Remembered as the father of science fiction, Herbert George Wells foreshadowed the modern inventions of the internet, space travel and airplanes in his notable 19th-century works, which include *The Time Machine* and *The War of the Worlds*.

GRAPHIC HISTORY

THE HISTORY OF BEER

This tipple is a staple of the British pub and loved the world over – Only tea and water are drunk in greater quantity

Beer is one of the oldest alcoholic drinks, possibly as old as cereal cultivation itself. Malted barley is the most popular base grain, though wheat, corn and rice are sometimes used. Hops are added to most modern brews, and its these that give beer its slightly bitter flavour.

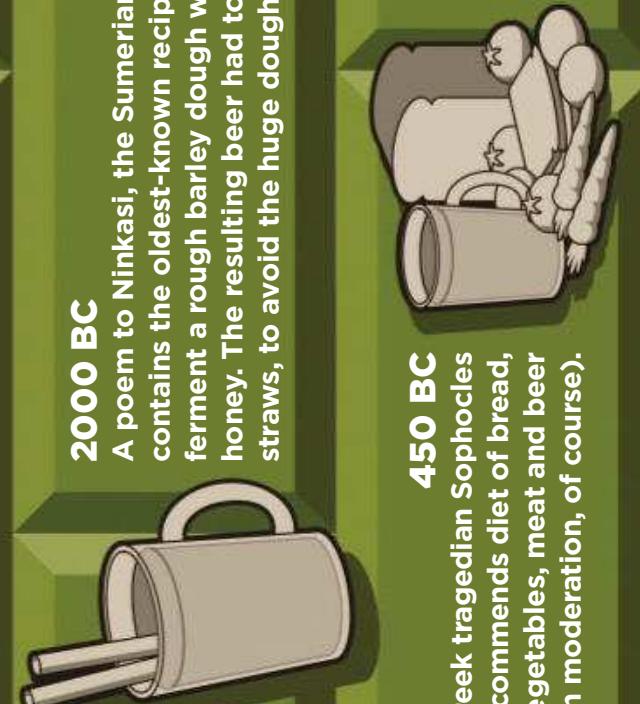
3500 BC
Traces of beer have been found in ancient pottery from modern-day Iran.



2580 BC
Workers building the great pyramids of Giza were given a beer ration of three to four litres per day.



2000 BC
A poem to Ninkasi, the Sumerian goddess of beer, contains the oldest-known recipe for the drink: ferment a rough barley dough with water and honey. The resulting beer had to be drunk with straws, to avoid the huge dough chunks.



450 BC
Greek tragedian Sophocles recommends diet of bread, vegetables, meat and beer (in moderation, of course).



1040
Weihenstephan Abbey in Germany is granted a licence to brew beer by the city of Freising. The monastery has been making beer ever since, making its brewery the longest in continuous operation anywhere in the world.



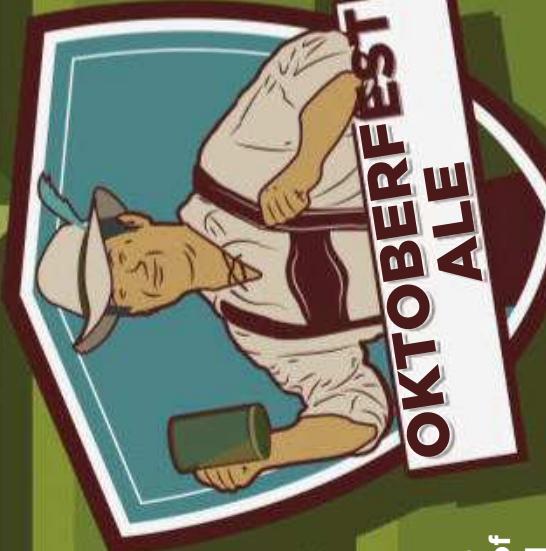
1516
Germany passes a beer 'purity law,' which states that only water, barley and hops can be used to brew beer.

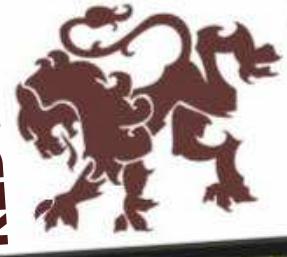


1797
Yorkshireman Joseph Bramah develops the beer engine from an earlier design – this allows beer to be directly pumped from the cask in the cellar up to a spout in the bar.



1810
The first Oktoberfest beer festival is held in Munich to celebrate the role of beer in Bavarian culture. The annual event has spawned copycat festivals across the globe.





WHO DRINKS THE MOST BEER?

MEASURED IN LITRES
PER PERSON PER YEAR

1. CZECH REPUBLIC

143.3 litres

2. NAMIBIA

108 litres

3. AUSTRIA

106 litres

4. GERMANY

104.2 litres

5. POLAND

100.8 litres

1830

Britain passes the Beerhouse Act, liberalising regulations around the sale and brewing of beer in a hope to wean the population off spirits such as gin. Pubs spring up nationwide as a result.

1970s

Table beer (typically less than 1.5 per cent strength) is served in Belgian school refectories until this decade.

2011

Beer is finally declared as alcoholic in Russia. Previously, anything under ten per cent strength was considered a foodstuff.

\$16,000

The price paid for the most expensive bottle of beer. It was a 1937 Lowenbrau, rescued from the wreckage of the airship Hindenburg, and was sold at auction in 2009.

THE GREAT BEER FLOOD OF 1814

Eight people were killed on 17 October 1814 when a vat at the Meux and Company Brewery in London ruptured, causing almost 1.5 million litres of beer to flood the streets.

No compensation was paid out as the flood was deemed an Act of God - but the brewery was able to reclaim excise duty paid on the lost stock.

Locals tried to gather up as much of the free beer as they could - leading to a ninth fatality, days later, from alcohol poisoning.

HISTORY

REVEALED

Bringing the past to life

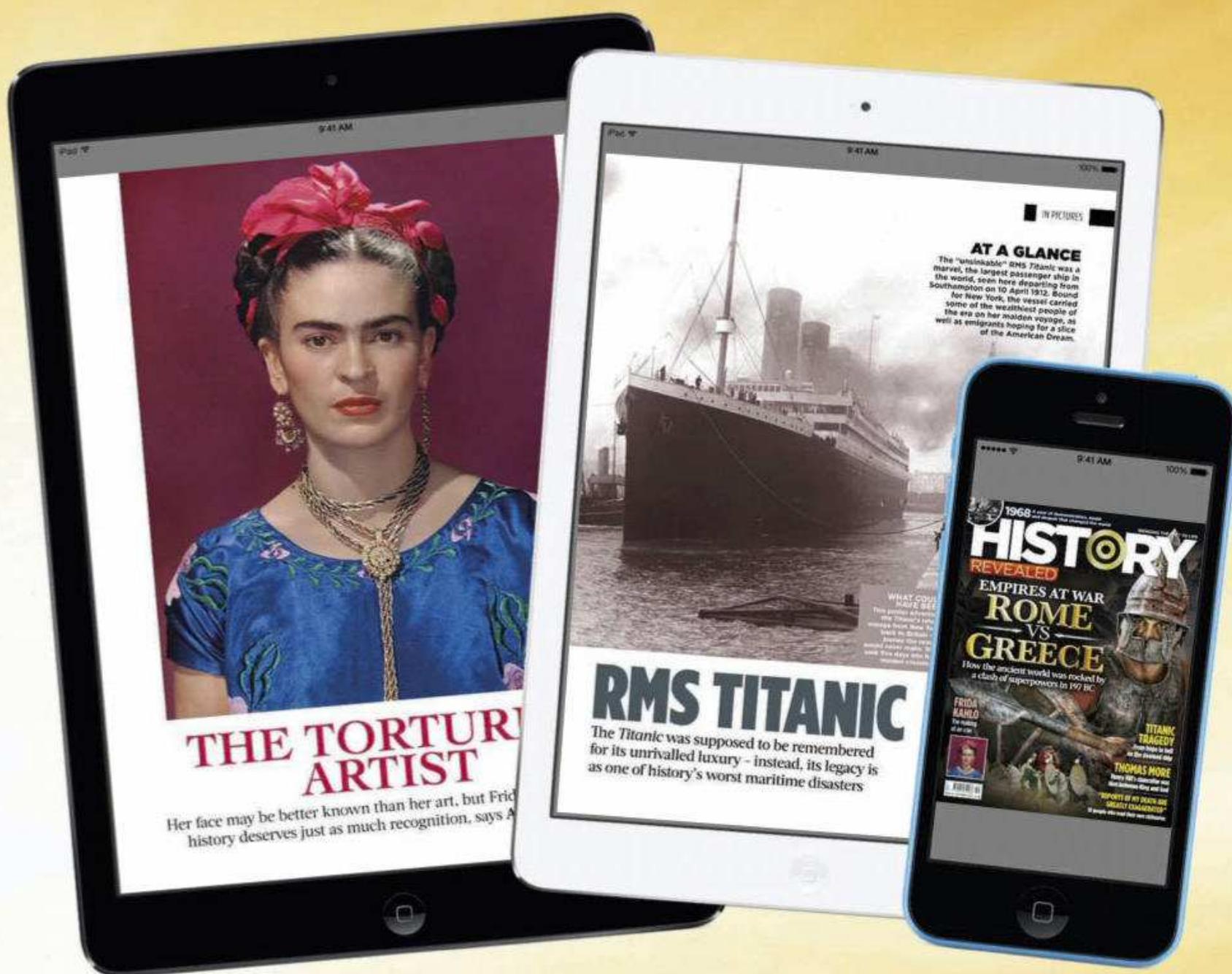
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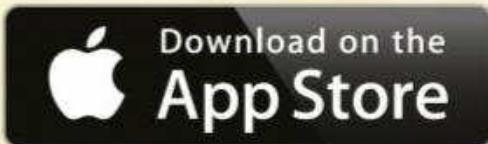
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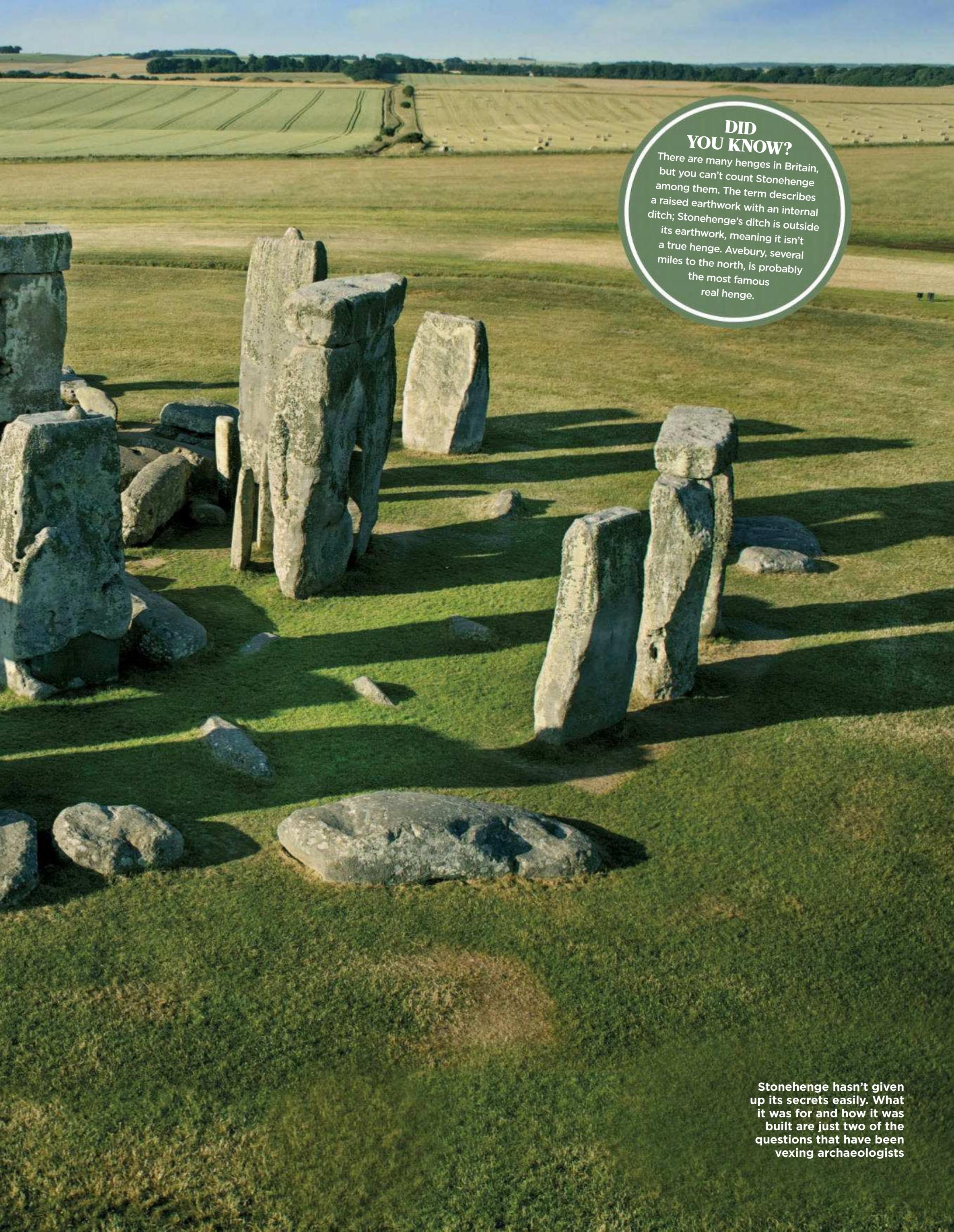
HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



DR MILES RUSSELL
is an expert in prehistoric
and Roman archaeology,
a Fellow of the Society of
Antiquities and one of only
a handful of people to have
excavated at Stonehenge.

UNEARTHING THE SECRETS OF STONEHENGE

It was a century ago that Stonehenge was gifted to the nation, but have we come any closer to understanding it? **Miles Russell** goes digging for clues



DID YOU KNOW?

There are many henges in Britain, but you can't count Stonehenge among them. The term describes a raised earthwork with an internal ditch; Stonehenge's ditch is outside its earthwork, meaning it isn't a true henge. Avebury, several miles to the north, is probably the most famous real henge.

Stonehenge hasn't given up its secrets easily. What it was for and how it was built are just two of the questions that have been vexing archaeologists.

One hundred years ago this year, Stonehenge came into public ownership. After many centuries of neglect, damage and wilful vandalism, the monument could at last be protected for future generations to enjoy. While state ownership brought with it limitations on access and the imposition of an entrance fee, it also ushered in a period of organised investigation and controlled conservation.

Standing proud on Salisbury Plain in southern England, Stonehenge is one of the most iconic monuments in the world. Well over a million people visit the site every year and numbers are on the rise, especially since the opening of a new visitor centre. Yet very little is really known about the structure; a complete absence of written material means that we can only speculate about its creation and significance. As a result, Stonehenge has been a constant source of conjecture, from the earliest recorded tourists to

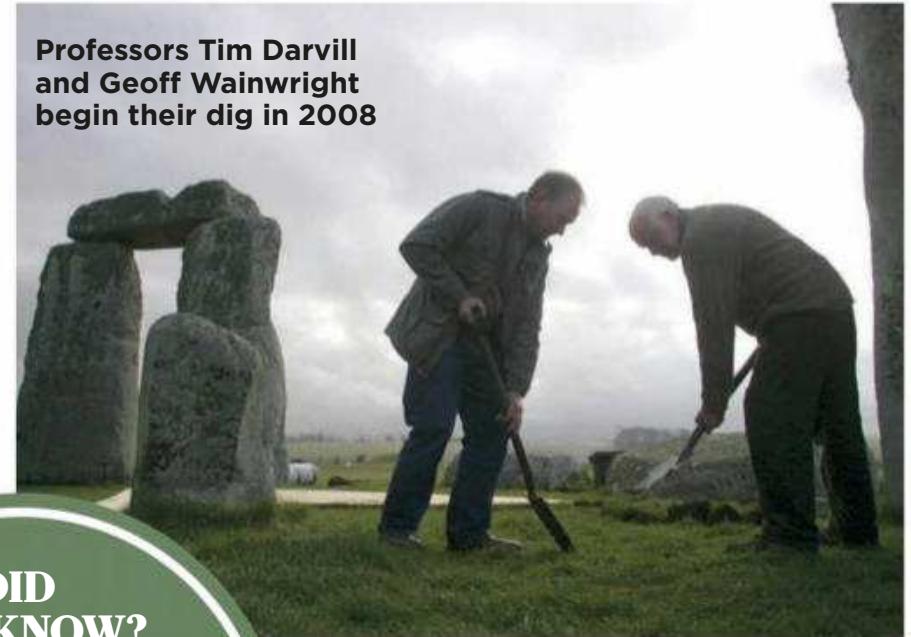
the present-day archaeologists and academics who work there.

The site, as we see it, comprises a confusing jumble of stone uprights, some capped with lintels, together with their fallen compatriots, all set within a low, circular earthwork. You can't enter the stone circle during normal opening hours (that's only possible on special tours), so for most visitors the site is visible only from afar: tantalising, enigmatic and out of reach.

Damaged and distant though it undoubtedly is, Stonehenge remains awe inspiring, especially when one considers it was put together 4,500 years ago by a pre-industrial farming society using tools made of bone and stone.

Ten years ago, I was fortunate enough to be part of a team excavating within

Professors Tim Darvill and Geoff Wainwright begin their dig in 2008



DID YOU KNOW?

The earliest depiction of Stonehenge appears in the *Scala Mundi (Chronicle of the World)*, compiled around 1340. The monument is drawn rather unrealistically, appearing rectangular (rather than circular) in plan.

“VERY LITTLE IS KNOW ABOUT STONEHENGE; WE CAN ONLY SPECULATE ABOUT ITS SIGNIFICANCE”

Victorian tourists flocked to Stonehenge, just as we do today – though they were permitted to picnic beneath the trilithons



the central uprights of Stonehenge in the first archaeological investigation there for 70 years. Led by professors Tim Darvill and Geoff Wainwright, the dig felt at the same time exciting and curiously sacrilegious. It was as if by removing the turf from this hallowed monument, we were in some way committing an act of desecration.

The many thousands of tourists who saw us were keen to touch the freshly excavated soil and ask questions about when the site was constructed, who built it, why was it here and, most importantly of all, what did it all mean? After nearly 400 years of archaeological examination at Stonehenge, that last question is perhaps the most difficult to answer.

DIGGING FOR TRUTH

The first attempt to resolve the date of Stonehenge occurred in the 1620s during an excavation commissioned by the Duke of Buckingham. Unfortunately we know little about the work, other than it exposed at least two large pits, together with “stagges horns and bulls horns” and “pieces of armour”

>

Why was Stonehenge built?

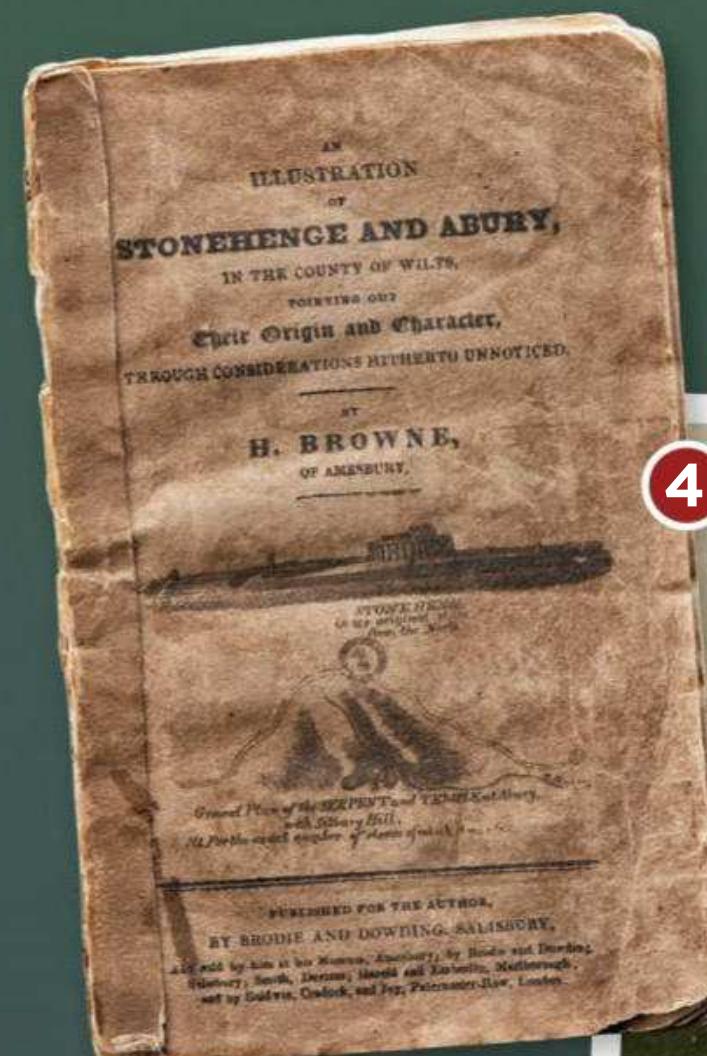
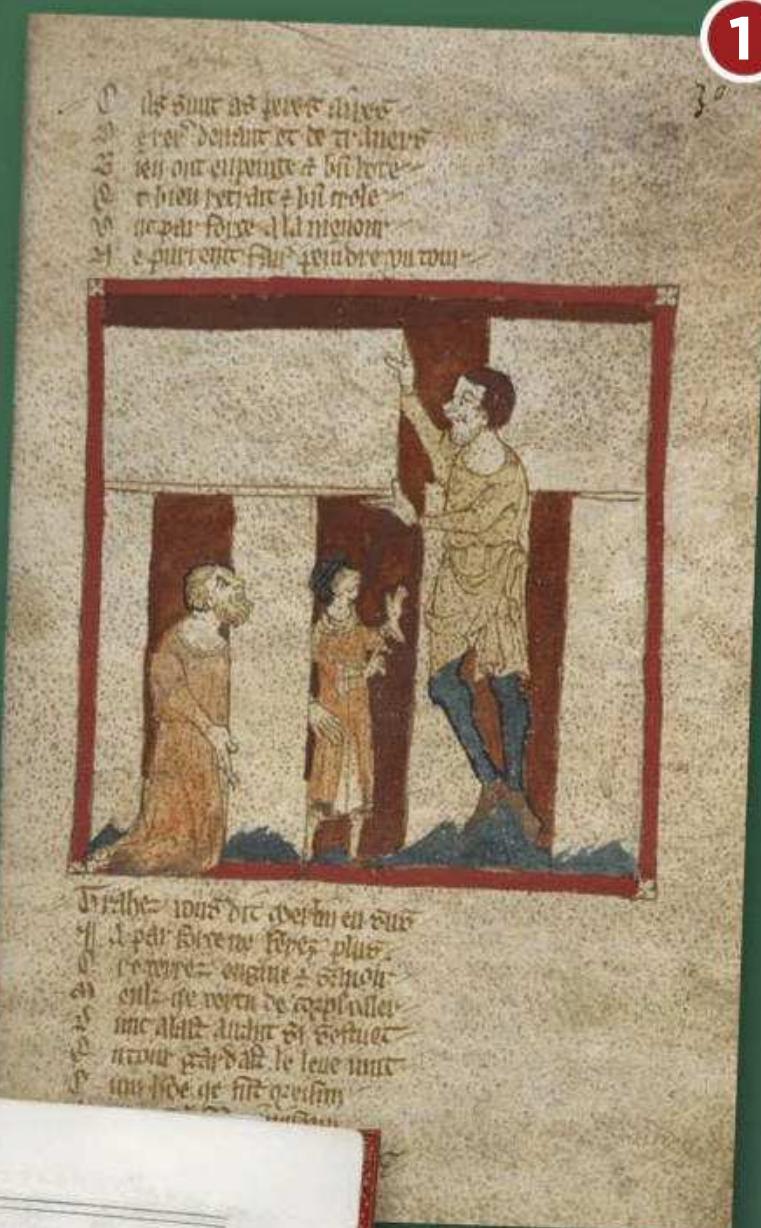
Over the years there have been many suggestions as to why the stones were set up on Salisbury Plain. The earliest interpretation was provided by Geoffrey of Monmouth who, in 1136, suggested that the stones had been erected as a memorial to commemorate British leaders treacherously murdered by their Saxon foes in the years immediately following the end of Roman Britain. The stones were, Geoffrey wrote, part of an Irish stone circle, called the Giant's Dance, which were brought to Salisbury Plain under the direction of the wizard Merlin.

The first detailed study of the stones, conducted by the architect Inigo Jones early in the 1620s, concluded that the monument could not have been the work of the primitive Britons who "squatted in caves" and lived "on milk, roots and fruits", but had to have been designed by the Romans, probably being a temple dedicated to Apollo.

In 1740, antiquarian William Stukeley published his history of Stonehenge, subtitled "A temple restored to the British druids". Stukeley suggested that the circle had been built by a pre-Roman Celtic priesthood of Sun-worshippers descended from the Phoenicians, who had travelled to Britain from the eastern Mediterranean "before the time of Abraham".

The first official custodian of Stonehenge, Henry Browne, wrote and privately published the first guidebook, which he sold direct to visitors in 1823. Browne's theories, however, were shaped by the Old Testament; he postulated that the structure was antediluvian, meaning it was one of the few monuments that had survived the Biblical flood.

A popular theory within the 1960s counter-culture was that Stonehenge was an advanced form of computer or calculating device. In his 1965 book *Stonehenge Decoded*, astronomer Gerald Hawkins suggests that the stones had been positioned to accurately predict major astronomical events. Many of Hawkins' ideas concerning Stonehenge as prehistoric observatory have now been dismissed, although the summer and winter equinoxes remain popular times of the year to visit the monument today.



1. Geoffrey of Monmouth speculated that the wizard Merlin helped to build Stonehenge
2. Druids may have practised rituals at Stonehenge, but they didn't build it
3. Inigo Jones was better known as an architect - his works include the market in Covent Garden
4. The first official guidebook, and the stones at they were in the early 19th century

eaten out with rust". None of these finds survive. Further exploration took place in the early 19th century, work which may have contributed to the overall instability of the stones. On New Year's Eve 1900, part of the outer circle of sarsen stones collapsed, taking down a lintel with it.

Concerns about the security of the stones led to a renewed phase of excavation and stone straightening. Between 1919 and 1926, excavations centred on the site's southeastern quadrant. Another campaign of excavation took between 1950 and 1964, together with a programme of stabilisation, repair and stone re-erection. Although reconstruction of the monument has helped ensure the long-term survival of Stonehenge, the results of these excavations were not published until 1995.

In 2008, two smaller, targeted archaeological excavations took place within the circle. The first (which I took part in), designed to investigate the date, nature and settings of the internal smaller stones, recovered significant evidence for late- and post-Roman use of the monument. The second, which focused on retrieving cremation burials from the earliest phase of the site, demonstrated that men, women and children had all been buried there between 3000 and 2500 BC. Research

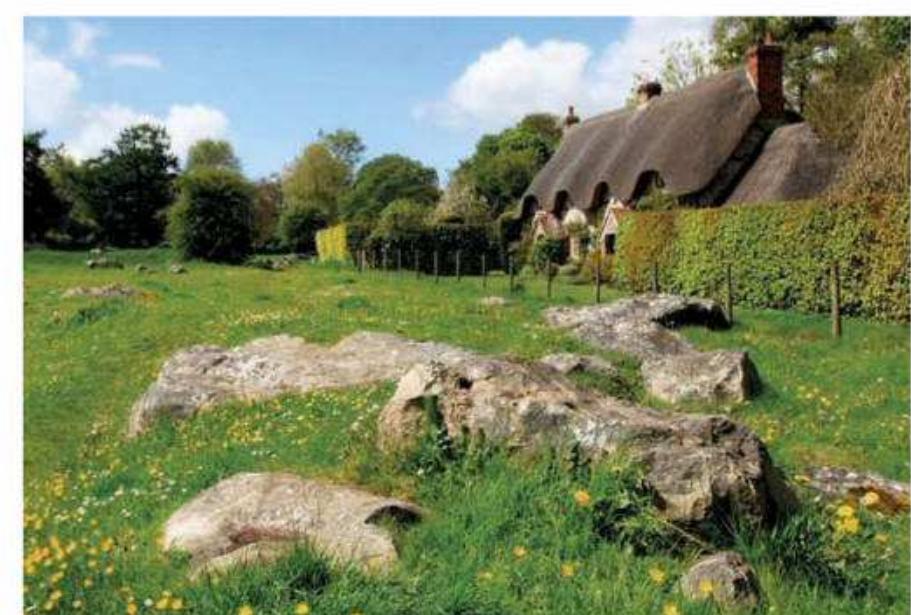
published in August 2018 revealed that some of the prehistoric cremations recovered were of individuals who were not local to the monument, possibly – although this is yet to be confirmed – originating from western Wales, Ireland or northern Scotland.

Archaeological investigation, limited although it has been to date, has proved helpful in establishing a building chronology for Stonehenge. No single phase of the monument, it is fair to say, was probably ever completed; it is likely that it was an ongoing building project throughout much of its existence.

WHERE IT ALL BEGAN

As far as can be determined, work at the site began somewhere after 3000 BC, with the construction of a circular, externally ditched earthwork enclosure. Quite why this particular part of Salisbury Plain was considered important, we will never know, but the new enclosure, which contained cremation burials and settings for timber and stone uprights, including a number of bluestones from Wales, possibly acted as a form of communal cemetery.

A major change came at around 2500 BC with the addition of a horseshoe of sarsen (sandstone) trilithons surrounded by an outer circle of sarsens, all joined with lintels. The bluestones were, at this time,



TOP: The first major repairs and excavations were made between 1919 and 1926

ABOVE: Sarsen stones are plentiful on the downs near Stonehenge

repositioned in a double circle between the larger sarsen settings. The Station Stones, a series of sarsens placed within the inner edge of the surrounding earthwork, may also belong to this phase, as indeed does the rearrangement of stones within the main, northeast-facing entrance to the enclosure.

The third stage of modification came between 2400 and 2300 BC with the construction of the Avenue, the recutting of the main enclosure ditch, and the reorganisation of the entrance stones. Around 2200 BC, the bluestone circle was disassembled and rearranged into two oval settings, one inside the horseshoe of sarsens and one between this and the outer sarsen uprights.

By 1800 BC, the stones were being broken and carvings were being etched into the sarsens. At some point in the late- or post-Roman period, during the 4th or 5th century AD, the bluestones were again modified, but the full extent of this alteration is unknown.

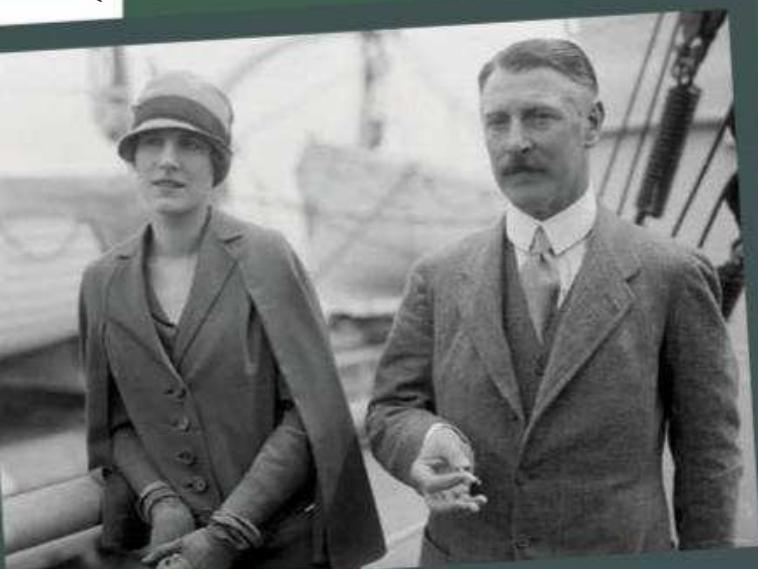
LOSING COUNT

How many stones were used to build Stonehenge? We don't know for sure, as certain phases of the monument may never actually have been completed. If we assume that the outer ring of sarsens was finished, then it would have contained 30 uprights and 30 lintels. Add to this the five trilithons in the central horseshoe, that gives us 75 sarsens in total. Beyond the centre there are four additional

Bought on a whim

On 21 September 1915, Wiltshire businessman Cecil Chubb returned from an auction at Salisbury having bought an unusual gift for his wife's birthday. Mary Chubb had, by all accounts, asked for some chairs, but he returned with something larger and altogether more difficult to wrap. Stonehenge had been put up for sale following the death of its owner, Sir Edmund Antrobus and, although Chubb later claimed that his purchase had been 'on a whim', he may as a local landowner have feared that the monument was to be sold overseas (there were stories circulating that the stones were to be sent to America). Mary's reaction was, sadly, unrecorded. Stonehenge had not come cheap, being sold for the princely sum of £6,600 (around £700,000 in today's money). Chubb, who began the process of repairing the site, finally handed the stones over to the nation in 1918 and was given a knighthood in return.

Cecil and his wife Mary. He later said of his purchase, "I thought a Salisbury man ought to buy it, and that is how it was done."

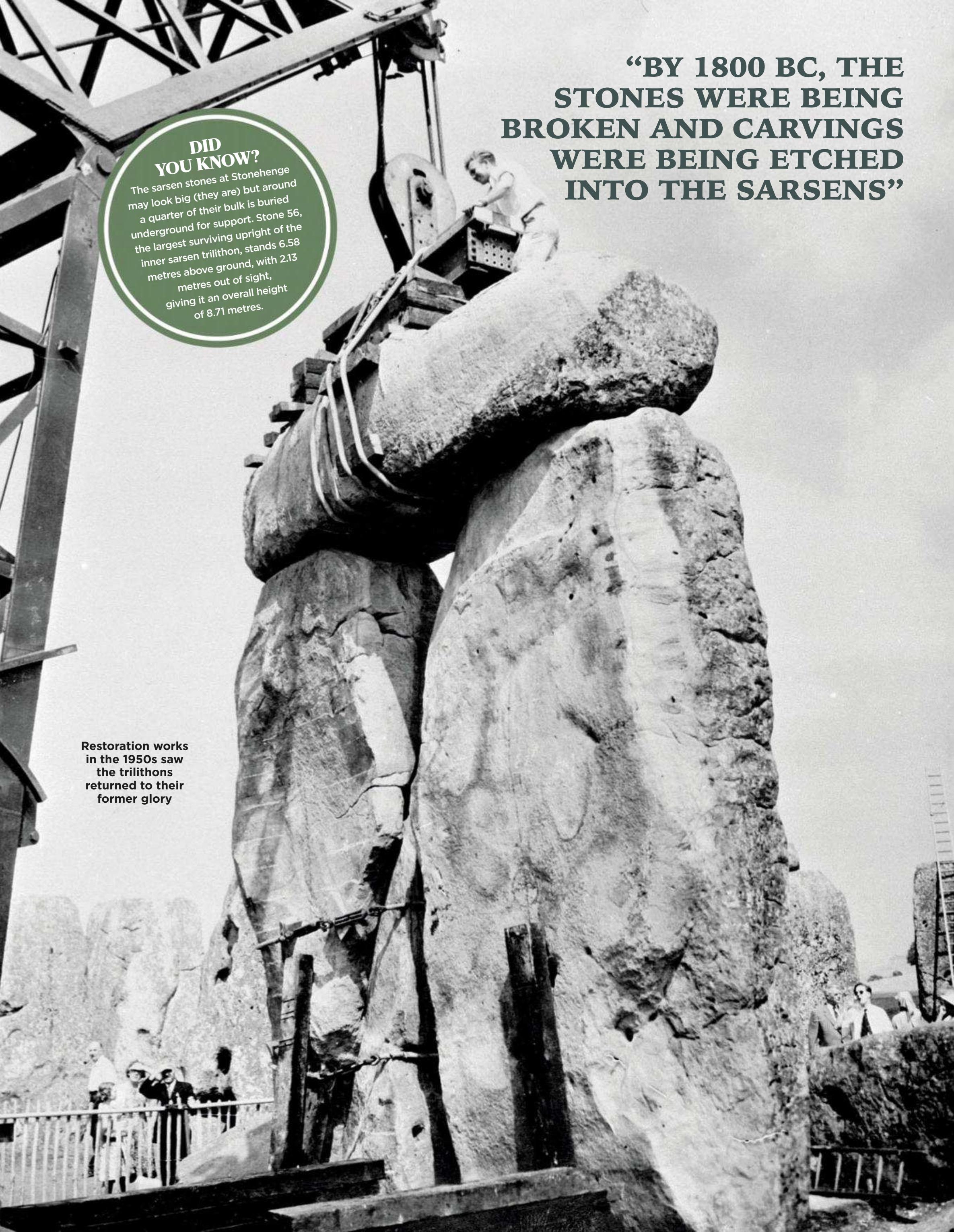


“BY 1800 BC, THE STONES WERE BEING BROKEN AND CARVINGS WERE BEING ETCHED INTO THE SARSENS”

DID YOU KNOW?

The sarsen stones at Stonehenge may look big (they are) but around a quarter of their bulk is buried underground for support. Stone 56, the largest surviving upright of the inner sarsen trilithon, stands 6.58 metres above ground, with 2.13 metres out of sight, giving it an overall height of 8.71 metres.

Restoration works in the 1950s saw the trilithons returned to their former glory



The landscape

Stonehenge is only one prehistoric relic on Salisbury Plain. Close at hand, there are scores of smaller archaeological sites – burial mounds, hill forts, standing stones, earthworks and more. Today, Stonehenge is managed as part of a 2,600-hectare UNESCO World Heritage Site, with a second nearby encompassing the henge at Avebury. These are some of the remarkable remains from the Neolithic in the vicinity of this most famous of monuments.



1



NORMANTON DOWN BARROWS

▲ Of the hundreds of Early Bronze Age round barrows (dating to 2000-1600 BC) close to Stonehenge, the most famous is the Bush Barrow on Normanton Down. Excavated in 1808, it was found to cover the skeleton of a man accompanied by a bronze axe, three bronze daggers, a stone mace, a gold belt fitting and two hexagonal gold lozenges.

4



DURRINGTON WALLS

▲ This massive earthwork, enclosing over 500 metres, straddles a valley overlooking the river Avon. Constructed around 2500 BC, the purpose of Durrington Walls remains unclear. Excavations have revealed at least two timber circles from the interior, and a series of small rectangular wooden houses. The site may have served as the settlement for those using or building Stonehenge.



THE MONUMENT TODAY

Not all of the stones from the original monument have survived to the present, and not all of those that do remain are still standing



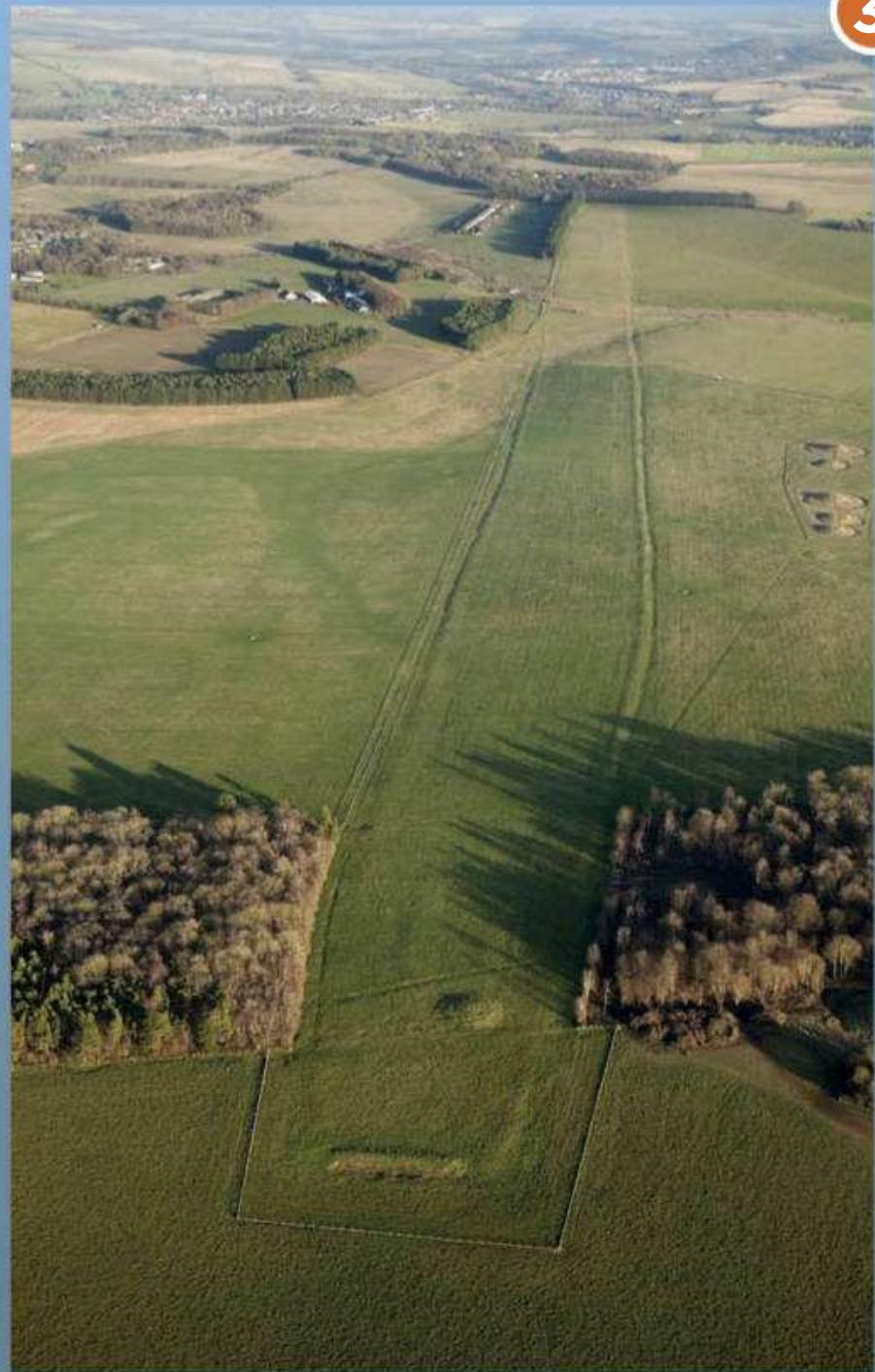
2



ROBIN HOOD'S BALL

▲ This oval earthwork has nothing to do with the mythic Sherwood Forester. It was built in the Early Neolithic period, sometime between 4000 and 3600 BC. Known as a 'causewayed enclosure' due to the discontinuous nature of its ditches, it represents the earliest piece of land modification on Salisbury Plain and probably functioned as an anchor point or seasonal settlement for farmers. In 2016, a second causewayed enclosure was discovered nearby.

3



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5



THE AVENUE

◀ The ceremonial approach to Stonehenge was marked, around 2200 BC, by the creation of the Avenue. This linear path, on average 12 metres wide, was originally framed by earth banks. With the removal of the A344 in 2013, it has been possible to trace the Avenue for most of its route from Stonehenge to the River Avon, 2.7 kilometres to the east.

THE CURSUS

▲ The Cursus, an east-west earthwork measuring 100 metres by 2.7 kilometres, was built after 3500 BC. Recorded by the 18th-century antiquarian William Stukeley, it was first thought to be a Roman-era racing track for chariots. We now know it to have been raised in the Neolithic period, but are not sure of its purpose. It's possible it may have had a ceremonial or processional use.

6



WOODHENGE

◀ This roughly circular, internally ditched earthwork once enclosed 168 large timber posts arranged in six concentric oval rings. The first posts were raised in 2300 BC around the skeleton of a child, possibly sacrificed as a foundation deposit. The bank and ditch, dug as the circle was abandoned, had a single entrance facing northeast, approximately towards the midsummer sunrise.

◀ sarsens standing today, but there are recorded holes, for those moved or taken away, for at least another ten.

In addition to the sarsens, there is the large sandstone monolith (now fallen) known as the Altar Stone, and an unknown number of bluestones. The outer circle of bluestones may originally have contained 60 uprights, although there is only certain evidence for 28 and, of those, only seven are still standing. The inner bluestone horseshoe may have contained 19, of which only six still stand. A conservative guess would suggest something in the region of 169 stones on the site at any one time.

Geologically speaking, two discrete sources can be identified for the stones used in the construction of Stonehenge. The most impressive uprights, the sarsens, were sourced locally, possibly from somewhere near the Marlborough Downs, approximately 20 miles to the north. Here, naturally occurring sarsen can still be found and, although none are today as big as those recorded from Stonehenge, it was probably from here that they were originally dug out of the ground – quite an effort considering most weigh between 30 and 40 tonnes.

From Marlborough, it is likely that the roughly shaped blocks were transported across the undulating landscape of Wiltshire to their resting place on Salisbury Plain. Quite how this was achieved, given the technology and resources available to Neolithic people, continues to perplex, intrigue and annoy academics to this day.

The smaller bluestone (dolerite and rhyolite) pillars are of volcanic and igneous origin. The most likely source



Carn Menyn – also known as Butter Rock – is thought to be one of the main sources of the bluestones at Stonehenge

of them are outcrops in the Preseli Hills in Pembrokeshire, 155 miles to the west, where recent archaeological work suggests the presence of prehistoric quarries. It is possible that the stones were cut direct to order; alternatively, they may have been part of a Welsh stone circle, moved wholesale to Salisbury Plain.

MOVING AND BUILDING

Whatever the case, transporting them across land and water would have caused significant logistical problems. One must ask: why did Neolithic farmers chose such a distant source for their stone? It could be that the spotted nature of the dolerite was prized by those living on the more colour-deficient chalk landscapes of southern England, or that the stones were thought to be special, with magical or healing properties. It wasn't

“PICKS MADE OF ANTLER WERE USED TO DIG HOLES IN THE SOLID CHALK”

just the bluestone that was moved some distance: the large Altar Stone is of a red sandstone peculiar to southern Wales.

Transporting the stones to Salisbury Plain was one thing, but once there they had to be shaped, lifted and put securely into place. Using stone mauls, the rough blocks were pounded into shape, a process that must have taken months, leaving working debris across the site. Picks made of antler and axes of stone were then used to dig holes in the solid chalk, into the which the finished sarsens could be lowered into place through a combination of ramps, platforms, sledges, rope and muscle power.

With the uprights packed securely into place, the sarsen lintels were lifted up onto them – possibly with earthen ramps, timber scaffolding, and a series of levers and counterweights. To help secure them, mortise holes were cut into the lintels, which were then dropped neatly onto tenons carved into the tops of the uprights.

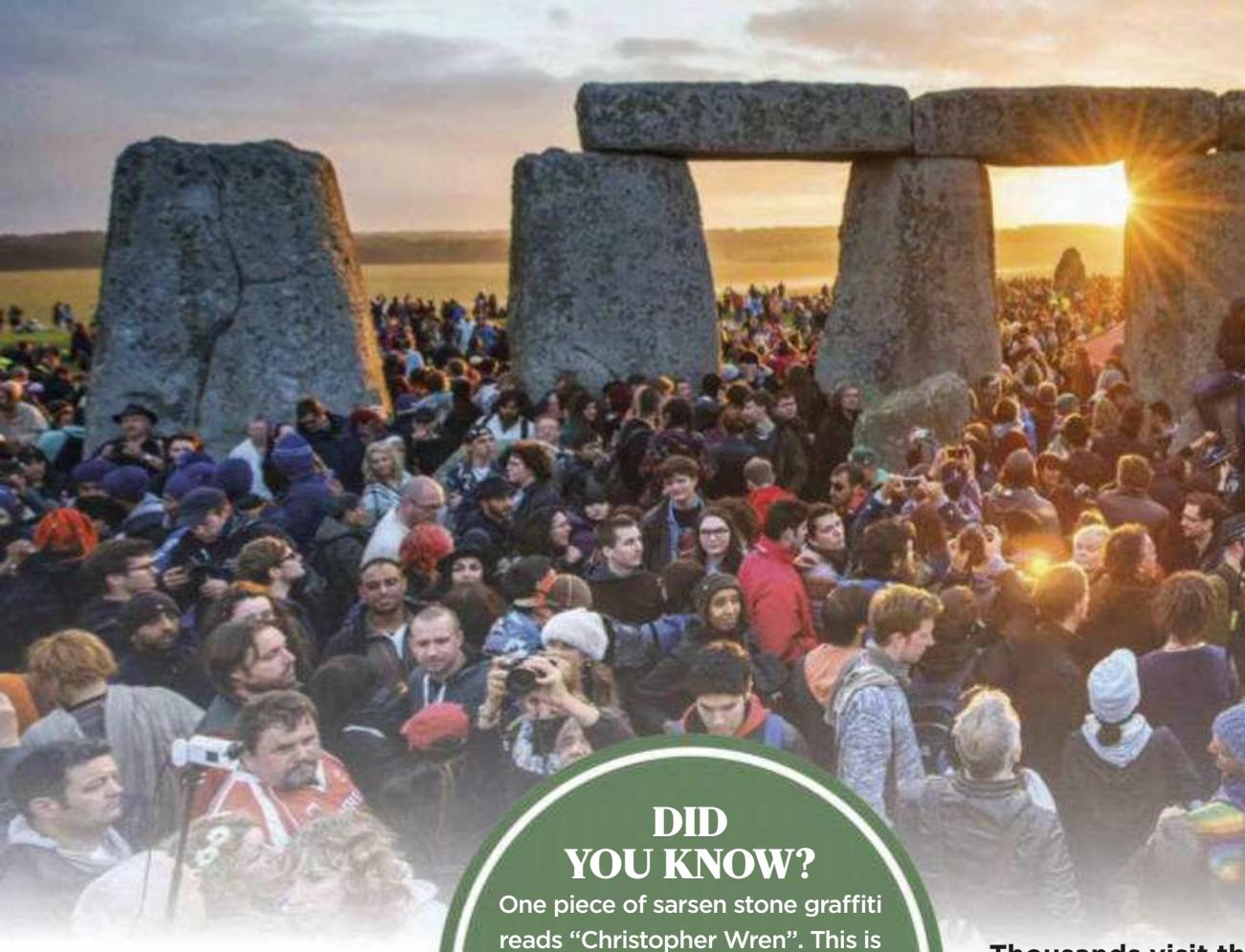
We can only guess at how many people were involved in this Herculean task and how the labour was organised. Apart from those engaged in the day-to-day effort of quarrying, shifting, transporting, shaping and lifting the stones, many more were needed to ensure an adequate supply of food, drink, timber, fire and shelter. Many generations must have toiled endlessly in the construction process without ever seeing their work come to fruition.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Stone circles started appearing in the British Isles from at least 2800 BC, in the final stages of the Neolithic period, although circles in wood may have been

Raising the stones required some crafty carpentry – as well as a great deal of brawn





DID YOU KNOW?

One piece of sarsen stone graffiti reads "Christopher Wren". This is very probably the same Wren who, as a professional architect, is famed for St Paul's Cathedral. He was born in the village of East Knoyle, 20 miles from Stonehenge, in 1632.

Thousands visit the monument for the summer solstice, one of the few occasions that the public can access the stones

constructed slightly earlier, perhaps just before 3000 BC. By 2500 BC, the practice of erecting stone and timber circles appears to have been fairly widespread across Britain, the majority being relatively modest in size, measuring on average between 20 and 30 metres in diameter. Most sites have distinct entrances, sometimes marked with outlying stones set at a distance from the main circle. These outliers probably served as a form of focusing device, like a gunsight, guiding views out from the circle to a particular landscape feature or horizon point beyond, or as a marker, pointing people towards the monument.

Of all the known prehistoric circles, Stonehenge, with its well-faced sarsens and lintels, is by far the most impressive architecturally. The final phase of the monument has the appearance of an unfinished roundhouse: the upright sarsen circle, with its horizontal lintels, looking like the ring beam or inner support for a thatched, conical roof. Stonehenge could be taken as the monumental recreation of an unfinished house with the sky acting as its canopy.

Despite all the claims made for astronomical alignments at Stonehenge, it is clear that there is only one key axis to the monument. At midwinter, the shortest day of the year, the setting Sun disappears into the narrow gap between, and directly behind, the uprights of the tallest trilithon in the central horseshoe setting of sarsens. This time of year was critical to early farmers, arguably more so than the midsummer sunrise which is celebrated by visitors today. For the Neolithic people, midwinter was a point at which the Sun was at its weakest; a time of uncertainty and perhaps dread.

Unsure whether the Sun, and the bounty of the Earth, would return, most ancient cultures marked this time with feasting, prayers or partying, in the hope that the Sun would eventually be reborn. It is the essence of the Roman Saturnalia and Norse Yule. The many devotees who attend Stonehenge on the solstice should visit on a cold afternoon in December, rather than a misty morning in June.

Archaeological excavation often raises more questions than it is able to answer, and there are so many mysteries that remain unresolved. Why was Stonehenge built on this particular piece of Salisbury Plain? What was the precise sequence of construction? Where, exactly, did the stones come from and how were they transported to site? Was the monument ever really finished? When did building work begin and when precisely did it end? What happened to Stonehenge in the later Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval periods?

New techniques of archaeological examination and recording will come and additional discoveries will help shed light on the nature of the structure and of the people who built it and lived within its shadow. Despite this, an air of mystery will undoubtedly always surround Stonehenge, for we will never know everything. That is a major part of the site's appeal. ◎



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What was the true purpose of Stonehenge? Was it an elaborate cemetery, or was there more to it?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

The big threats

THE MILITARY

Salisbury Plain has been a training ground for more than a century. Today the army is mindful of the monument, but it was not always so. Mine tests during World War I, together with tank and artillery firing practice, caused some stones to move and fracture. Then came the arrival of the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, whose aircraft skimmed the tops of the lintels as they came in to land.



Pilots honed their skills at Stonehenge even before WWI – this image is from 1910

HANDS-ON TOURISTS

Until the late 19th century, visitors regularly chipped off pieces to take home and engraved their initials into the monument. Campers set up within the circle, digging fire pits that undermined the stability of the stones.

HUMAN-MADE EYESORES

Unrestricted access to the interior of Stonehenge in the mid-20th century resulted in significant erosion and an increase in picnic-related litter. Fences, paths and custodians' huts helped to reduce the damage, but added unsightly new elements. The removal of a car park and the huts, and moving the visitor centre, has started to bring a more 'natural' feel to the site.

FESTIVALGOERS

The Stonehenge Free Festival, timed to coincide with the summer solstice, brought thousands to Salisbury Plain in the 1970s and 1980s, causing significant damage to the landscape. It came to an end in 1985 after the so-called Battle of the Beanfield, in which riot police prevented travellers from entering Stonehenge to set up the festival.

INCREASING TRAFFIC

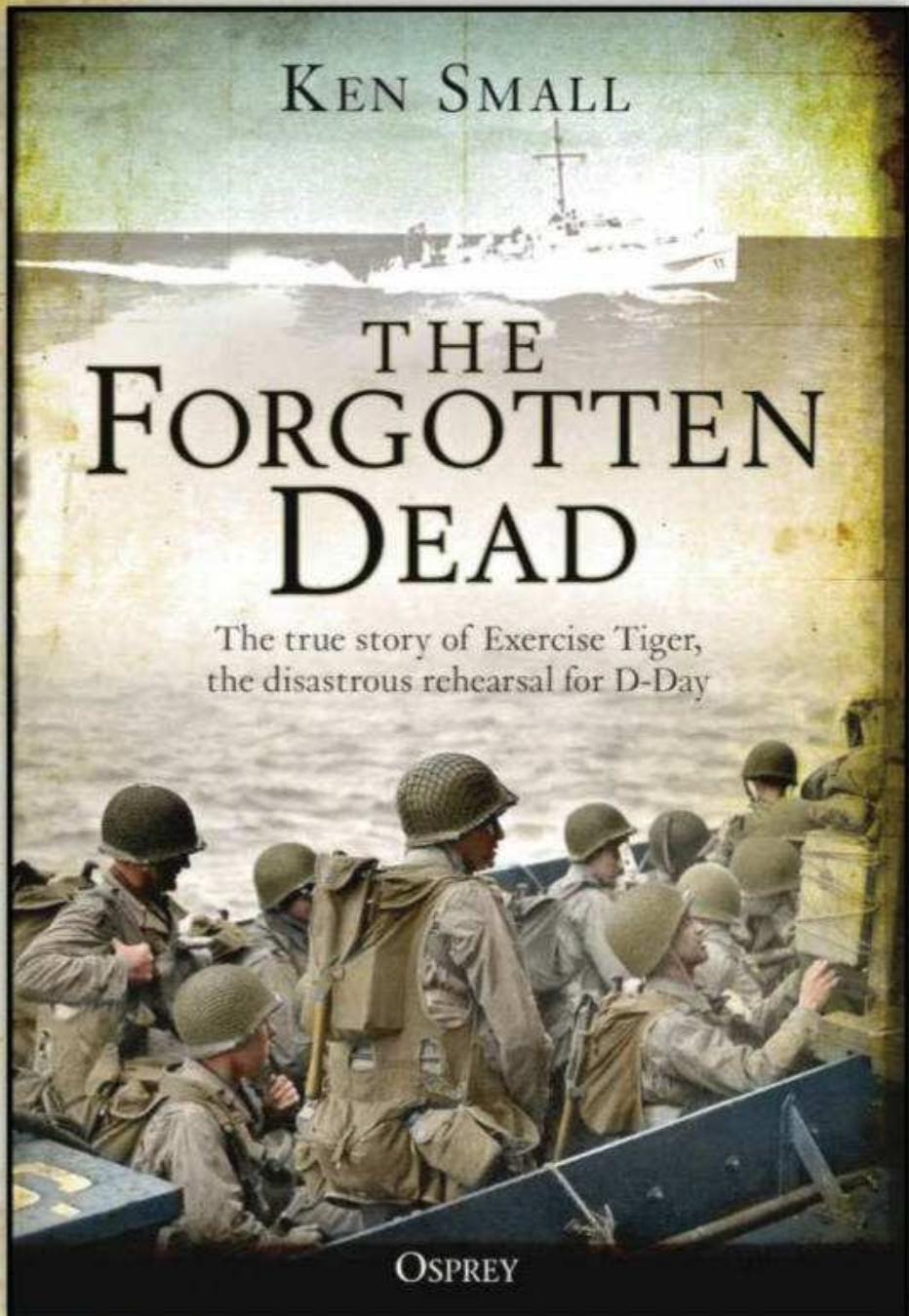
To the north, the A344 passed within a few metres of the site, whilst the A303 – a main route between London and several popular holiday destinations – is close by to the south. Together, they generated ground vibration. The removal of the A344 has reduced the threat, although the A303 remains.



Plans to hide part of the A303 by replacing it with a tunnel is mired in controversy – though it would make the road less of an eyesore, there are fears a subterranean route would damage a number of important sites

THE FORGOTTEN DEAD

The true story of Exercise Tiger,
the disastrous rehearsal for D-Day



'The tragic loss of lives in April 1944 vividly reminds us that freedom is not free, but requires the steadfast courage and dedication of men and women who are willing to fight to safeguard that freedom.'

Soldiers of the NATO Alliance today, like those in 1944, stand ready to defend freedom, and your compassion serves as an inspiration not only to them but to all those who cherish freedom throughout the world.'

*President of the United States Ronald Reagan
in a letter to the author, 1988*

On 27 April 1944 a beautiful stretch of the Devon and Dorset coast bore witness to a desperate tragedy. This was Exercise Tiger, the main rehearsal for the D-Day landings on Utah Beach in Normandy.

Ken Small tells a gripping tale of wartime disaster, covered up by officials embarrassed by the fiasco. But one man's curiosity and determination turned into a fight to uncover the truth about the deaths of nearly 1,000 American soldiers and sailors, ensuring their sacrifice would never be forgotten.

OSPREY
PUBLISHING

Fixed gaze, hands on belt, legs wide; Edward was taught to mimic the poses Henry VIII used himself, as a way of displaying his virility and prowess

EDWARD VI

The forgotten Tudor king

The son Henry VIII always wanted is maligned as a sickly child – a reputation he doesn't deserve. The real Edward, writes **Tracy Borman**, was a hearty lad who could have been as terrible as his father



DID YOU KNOW?

Henry was obsessed with preventing Edward from getting sick, to the point that he demanded that the walls, floors and ceilings of the Prince's apartments be washed down several times a day.



This portrait shows a happy family that never was: Edward did not know his mother – she died days after he was born

“Far from being dominated by ambitious councillors, Edward had all the makings of a tyrant”

At around 2am on 12 October 1537, Jane Seymour, the third wife of King Henry VIII, was delivered of a healthy son – “the most beautiful boy that ever was seen”. This was the defining moment of Henry’s reign: he had waited more than 20 long years for a healthy son and heir. Beset with joy, the King rode to Hampton Court to meet his “precious jewel”, the saviour of his dynasty. Meanwhile, the news was conveyed to all corners of the kingdom, sparking widespread celebrations. A lavish christening was held three days later in the chapel at Hampton Court Palace, and the child was christened Edward.

It is one of the great ironies in history that the boy upon whom Henry lavished so much care and attention, and in whom all his hopes were vested, would reign for just six and a half years. It would be the younger of Edward’s half-sisters, Elizabeth, largely disregarded by their father, who would rescue the fortunes of the Tudor dynasty and become its greatest monarch.

But if Edward’s reign was short, it was far from insignificant, heralding some of the most significant religious reforms that England has ever seen. Edward and his advisers, notably Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, would lay the foundations for the modern Church of England. Neither was Edward the

fragile boy that he has so often been portrayed as. He enjoyed robust health for most of his young life, and had a will of steel to match. Far from being dominated by ambitious councillors such as the Dukes of Somerset and Northumberland, he had strong opinions, ideas of his own and all the makings of a tyrant. In short, he was a chip off the old block.

THE PRECOCIOUS PRINCE

Edward spent most of his early years at Hampton Court and a series of other palaces outside London, where the air was cleaner and the risk of plague much lower. He was widely reported to be a happy, healthy child. His lady governess, Margaret Bryan, who had also cared for Mary and Elizabeth, wrote an enthusiastic report of the Prince’s progress to Thomas Cromwell in March 1539: “My lord Prince is in good health and merry. Would to God the King and your Lordship had seen him last night. The minstrels played, and his Grace danced and played so wantonly that he could not stand still.”

As was common practice for royal children, Edward was raised among women for the first few years of his life. But upon reaching his

sixth birthday, his life underwent a dramatic transformation. The Tudors considered this the age at which a child became an adult. As a result, Henry VIII ordered that his son’s apartments be remodelled so that they exactly mirrored his own, including Flemish tapestries showing the same classical and Biblical scenes that the King favoured. The Prince was also given a new wardrobe of clothes so that he could dress like his father.

The other significant change in Edward’s upbringing was that his female attendants were dismissed, replaced by the care of a predominantly male household. The respected scholars Richard Cox and John Cheke were appointed as his tutors. The latter was greatly impressed with his new charge and claimed that he “has accomplished at this early period of his life more numerous and important objects, than others have been able to do when their age was more settled and matured”. This was no flattery. Edward was a precocious student who applied himself with a discipline beyond his years.

Henry took a close interest in his son’s education, and although he accepted that it should follow humanist lines, with an emphasis

Hale or frail?

Far from being the sickly child that history has often portrayed him as, Edward was a robust little boy and, as Thomas Cromwell put it, “sucketh like a child of his puissance”. Lord Chancellor Thomas Audley paid a visit to his nursery and noted that Edward “waxeth firm and stiff”. Having enjoyed a rich diet since he was weaned, the boy was well on the way to mirroring his father’s generous proportions.

In October 1541, one visitor to Edward’s household described the Prince as “well fed”, hastily adding that he was also handsome and remarkably tall for his age. A rather less tactful report claimed that the four-year-old was “so gross and unhealthy that he could not believe, judging from what he could see now, that he would live long”. Edward also contracted malaria, much to his father’s alarm, but recovered and was put on a strict diet. It did the trick: the Prince remained in good health for the next ten years.



Edward as Prince of Wales; he would only be king for six years, five months and nine days



Most honorable and entirely beloved mother, I have me most humbly recommended unto your grace to like thanks, both for your grace did accept so gently my simple and rude letters, and also if it pleased your grace so gently to vouchsafe to direct unto me your loving and tender letters, which do give me much comfort and encouragement to go forward in such things wherein your grace bereft me on hand, for I am alredy entered to pray god, and may be hable in part to satisfy your good expectation of yngles mises to my father and of your grace. whom god have ever in his most blessed keeping.

Your loving sonne
E. Prince.

ABOVE: Edward was crowned on 20 February 1547, three weeks after his father’s death

LEFT: Cranmer wasn’t his only correspondent; in this letter, Edward thanks his stepmother, Katherine Parr, for encouraging him in his studies

assured him: “I am not unmindful either of your attention to me or your kindness which you study every day to show me.”

The archbishop was so successful in cultivating the Tudor heir that Edward soon came to look upon him as a fatherly figure. His letters to Cranmer reveal how close they had become. “I affectionately receive and honour that truly paternal affection which you have expressed,” he told Cranmer on one occasion, “and I hope that you may live many years, and continue to be my honoured father by your godly and wholesome advice.” The archbishop called the Prince, “My dearest son in Christ,” and assured him, “My life is not to be called living unless you are in health and strength.”

MEN OF FAITH

Edward became king in January 1547, at the age of nine. By that time, he was fired with an evangelising zeal. “In the court there is no bishop, and no man of learning so ready to argue in support of the new doctrine as the King,” reported the Imperial ambassador.



on Latin, Greek, grammar and rhetoric, he insisted that Edward should also be taught fencing, horseback riding, music and other courtly pursuits. The King also ensured that Edward received a religious education that was at least broadly evangelical: after all, it was crucial that his heir should respect and promote the royal supremacy over the Church. Religious conservatives had no place in his schoolroom.

Edward soon grew close to Cranmer who, with an eye to the future, was determined to inspire in the young prince a passion for the reformed faith. In 1544, Edward wrote to thank Cranmer for his “very kind letter”, and

Cranmer came to a bad end after Edward’s death – Mary had him burned alive

Edward spent several hours a day in private devotion and, determined that his subjects should conform to his faith, he spent much of his short reign implementing a series of radical reforms that would establish a strong Protestant doctrine in England.

In January 1549, the first *Book of Common Prayer* was published. Its aim was to establish uniformity of worship for all, and it was followed by an even more extreme version three years later. This, the second *Book of Common Prayer* provided a model for worship within the

Family ties

The young prince had lost his mother and suffered a typically absent father, but his youth was marked with care and affection

HENRY VIII

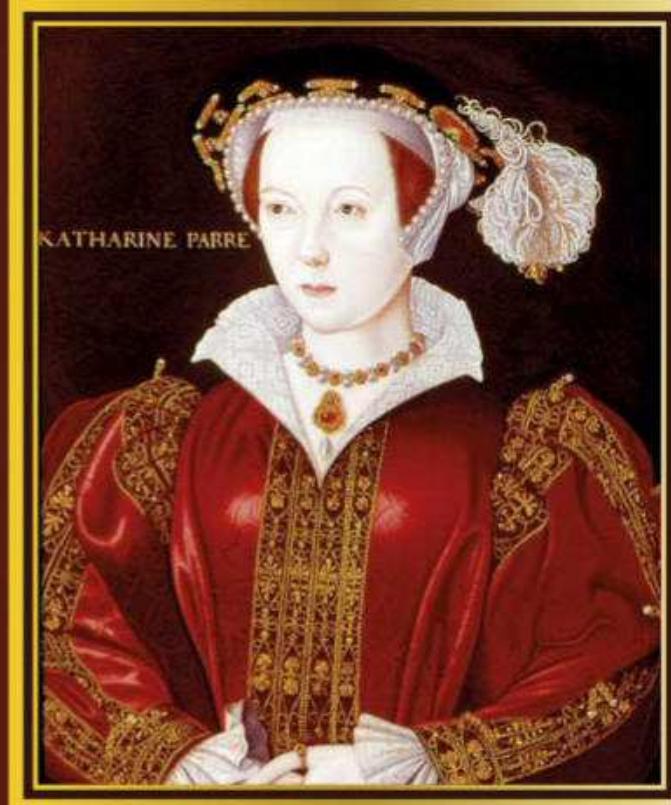
As might be expected for the long-awaited son that he had gone to so much trouble (and so many marriages) to beget, Henry lavished excessive care upon Edward from the moment of his birth. He ordered that "this whole realm's most precious jewel" should be raised primarily in newly built apartments at Hampton Court, well away from the perpetual sickness that plagued the capital. A strict regime of care, hygiene and security was put in place to protect the infant prince's health and welfare. No detail was overlooked. A rare glimpse of the Prince's bedchamber at Hampton Court is provided by a reference to the making of "a frame of scaffold polls over the Prince's bed to keep away the heat of the Sun".

All of the King's assiduous care was administered at a distance: Henry adhered to royal tradition by being as absent a father to Edward as he was to Mary and Elizabeth. A rare glimpse of him paying a visit to his infant son was recorded in May 1538, when he spent the day with Edward "dallying with him in his arms a long space and so holding him in a window to the sight and great comfort of all the people".



KATHERINE PARR

Edward never knew his mother: Jane Seymour died just 12 days after his birth. Of the three stepmothers who followed, he was closest to Katherine Parr. Henry's sixth and final wife was a loving and caring figure to all her stepchildren. Keen to present a united Tudor family to the court, she employed a number of personal touches. For example, for the New Year celebrations of 1544/5, she had matching clothes made for herself, the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and Prince Edward, all in cloth of silver.

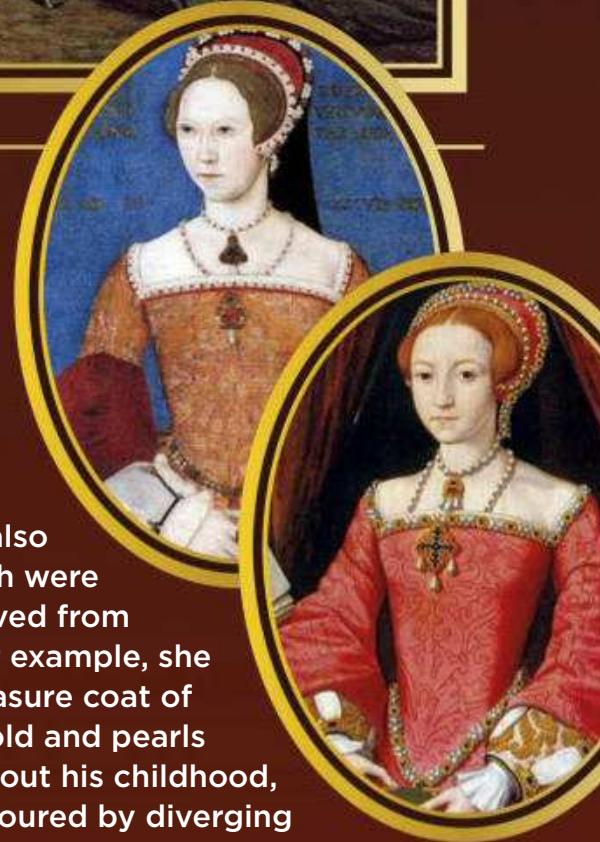


Recognising Edward's intellectual abilities, Katherine took a keen interest in his schooling – and that of his half-sister Elizabeth – and may have influenced the appointment of their tutors. The young prince, who shared Elizabeth's love of learning, gratefully enthused to his "most dear mother": "I received so many benefits from you that my mind can hardly grasp them."

MARY AND ELIZABETH

Edward's elder half-sister Mary was a regular visitor to his nursery. Aged 21 at the time of his birth, she had a strong maternal instinct and lavished affection on her motherless baby brother. She also gave him various gifts – all of which were more personal than those he received from his father. On New Year in 1539, for example, she presented him with a made-to-measure coat of crimson satin embroidered with gold and pearls and with sleeves of tinsel. Throughout his childhood, and before their relationship was soured by diverging religious views, Edward was very fond of his elder sister. He "took special content" in her company and once assured her that, despite his infrequent letters, "I love you most."

Edward was also fond of his other half-sister Elizabeth, to whom he was much closer in age – she was just four years his senior – and with whom he was educated. Their lessons were heavily influenced by the curriculum known as *bonae litterae* (good letters), espoused by northern European humanists. It emphasised the importance of Latin and Greek grammar and rhetoric, classical authors and scripture above more traditional elements of a prince's education, such as hunting, hawking and dancing. Edward also shared his sister Elizabeth's fascination with magic and astrology; among his toys was a red box filled with "small tools of sorcery". Above all, though, the siblings grew to share a passionate commitment to the reformist faith.





LEFT: Edward is in the centre of this allegory of the Reformation, which shows the Pope being crushed and Henry VIII watching on

BELOW: Lord Protector Edward Seymour was also the King's uncle



DID YOU KNOW?

Young though he was, Edward attracted several potential brides, including Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lady Jane Grey. None of the proposed marriages came to anything.

Church of England for the next four centuries. At the same time, Edward's council banned a number of old Catholic rituals, such as the use of rosaries, the casting of holy water and the undertaking of pilgrimage.

This had a profound impact upon the lives of Edward's subjects – including those closest to the King. An entry in Edward's journal for January 1552 records: "The Emperor's ambassador moved me severally that my sister Mary might have mass, which, with no little reasoning with him, was denied him." If he had lived to maturity, there is little doubt that Edward would have persecuted any non-conformists with increasing severity – even more so, perhaps, than his elder half-sister later did.

Though young, Edward had a maturity beyond his years. The Italian physician and astrologer Hieronymus Cardano described how Edward "carried himself like an old man; and yet he was always affable and gentle, as became his age". He also wrote that Edward was "of stature somewhat below the middle height, pale-faced with grey eyes, a grave aspect, decorous and handsome". But for all his accomplishments, the inescapable fact was that Edward remained a minor.

While he was able to put his stamp on religious policies, thanks to his close relationship with Cranmer, his political authority was limited by the men his father

had appointed to form a regency council. Foremost among them was the young monarch's uncle, Edward Seymour, the Duke of Somerset.

Since his nephew's birth, Seymour had lusted for power and he was quick to seize the advantage when Henry VIII breathed his last. His close kinship to Edward made him the natural choice to take charge of the regency council as Lord Protector and Governor of the King's Person.

Although Seymour's position seemed assured until his nephew reached maturity,

marry Elizabeth and make himself Lord Protector. His arrogance soon made an enemy of his erstwhile ally John Dudley, another member of Edward's council. In October 1549, Dudley led a coup to oust his rival from office, and Edward was persuaded to order his uncle's arrest.

Although Seymour was subsequently released and readmitted to the Privy Council, he was deprived of any real power from that day forward. Dudley was now the dominant force behind Edward's reign – but he soon became as blinded by ambition as his predecessor.

Having secured himself the dukedom of Northumberland in October 1551, Dudley had Seymour arrested a few days later on trumped up charges of treason. The former Lord Protector was executed in January 1552. This served to increase the ranks of Dudley's enemies, but he ruled undeterred, with ever greater tyranny.

ONE LAST SCHEME

As his reign descended into chaos and disorder, Edward's health began to fail. In April 1552, he contracted measles. Although he recovered, his immune system was fatally weakened, and he soon fell prey to what was almost certainly tuberculosis. Royal doctors reported his symptoms with a mixture of alarm and confusion: "The matter he ejects from his mouth is sometimes coloured a greenish-yellow and black, sometimes pink, like the colour of blood." Exhausted by a hacking

"Seymour was quick to seize the advantage when Henry VIII breathed his last"

it would soon become obvious that vesting so much power in one man was ill advised. The fatal flaw in the arrangement was that, although the council had decreed that the Lord Protector "shall not do any act but with the advice and consent of the rest of the co-executors" of Henry VIII's will, Seymour was determined to exercise the full power of a regent. As one contemporary observed, he sought to make himself "the King of the King".

Seymour was ruthless in his quest for absolute authority, not flinching even to have his own brother, Thomas, put to death in March 1549 on charges of plotting to kidnap Edward,

Edward's private diary

Edward was raised in an environment that was as cosseted as it was sumptuous. His household was a palace in miniature, with every conceivable luxury. He was regularly spoilt with gifts and allowed to indulge in a diet of rich foods. A troupe of minstrels was appointed to entertain the Prince by his indulgent father, who was determined that he should have everything that his young heart might desire. Lessons were made more palatable by school books with covers of enamelled gold set with rubies, sapphires and diamonds. His cutlery was studded with precious stones and his napkins sparkled with gold and silver thread.

The result of all this was that the Prince grew up to be rather spoilt and, if crossed, his temper could be vicious. A contemporary claimed that in a fit of rage, Edward once tore a living falcon into four pieces in front of his tutors.

When he became king, Edward started to keep a diary. A rather staid account of the key events of his reign, it also portrays him as cold, unfeeling and uncompromising – a dangerous blend of traits that might have hardened into tyranny if he had lived. Although he had been close to his uncle and Lord Protector, the Duke of Somerset, Edward afforded his demise no more than the following cursory mention in his journal: “The Duke of Somerset had his head cut off upon Tower Hill between eight and nine o’clock in the morning.”

Seymour lost his head to Dudley's plotting, but with Edward's approval

DID YOU KNOW?

Early in his reign, Edward achieved a major victory against the Scots at the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh – but the ‘Rough Wooing’ of Scotland proved cripplingly expensive and resulted in ignominious failure.

Lady Jane Grey, who ‘ruled’ for nine days, found herself swiftly abandoned by those who connived to place her on the throne



“He was determined to prevent Mary’s accession, aware that she would undo his religious reforms”

◆ cough and a high fever, Edward also developed ulcers across his swollen body.

Despite his rapidly deteriorating condition, the King’s mind remained sharp. He was determined to prevent the accession of his elder half-sister Mary, aware that she would undo all of the religious reforms for which he and Cranmer had worked so hard. But he also proposed to disinherit his other half-sister, Elizabeth, on account of her bastardy.

This ran contrary to the laws of inheritance, not to mention his late father’s wishes. But Edward was under pressure from Dudley, who had his own family’s interests at heart. In late May 1553, the dying King signed a ‘Devise’ for the succession, leaving his crown to Jane Grey, granddaughter of Henry VIII’s sister Mary – and also Dudley’s daughter-in-law.

By July, Edward was unable to keep any food down and was wracked by constant pain. Little wonder that he whispered to one of his attendants: “I am glad to die.” On the 6th of that month, between 8pm and 9pm, the 15-year-old prepared for the end. To his last breath, he tried to safeguard the Protestant religion: “O Lord God, save thy chosen people

of England! O my Lord God, defend this realm from papistry and maintain thy true religion.” He then whispered, “I am faint,” to one of his servants, who cradled his body in his arms, “Lord have mercy on me, and take my spirit.” They were the last words that Edward spoke.

Edward’s wishes for the succession were carried out, but only briefly: Jane Grey was queen for just nine days. The dispossessed Mary rallied thousands of subjects to her cause, and soon her late brother’s council turned its coat and declared for her. On 19 July, Mary was proclaimed queen amidst great rejoicing. She wasted no time in overturning all of Edward’s reforms, but her victory too would be short-lived. She died after just five years on the throne, leaving their younger half-sister, Elizabeth, to continue the work that he had begun. ◎

GET HOOKED

READ

Tracy Borman is the author of a number of books on the Tudor period, including *The Private Lives of the Tudors*. Her new book, *Henry VIII and the Men Who Made Him* (Hodder & Stoughton) is out in November.



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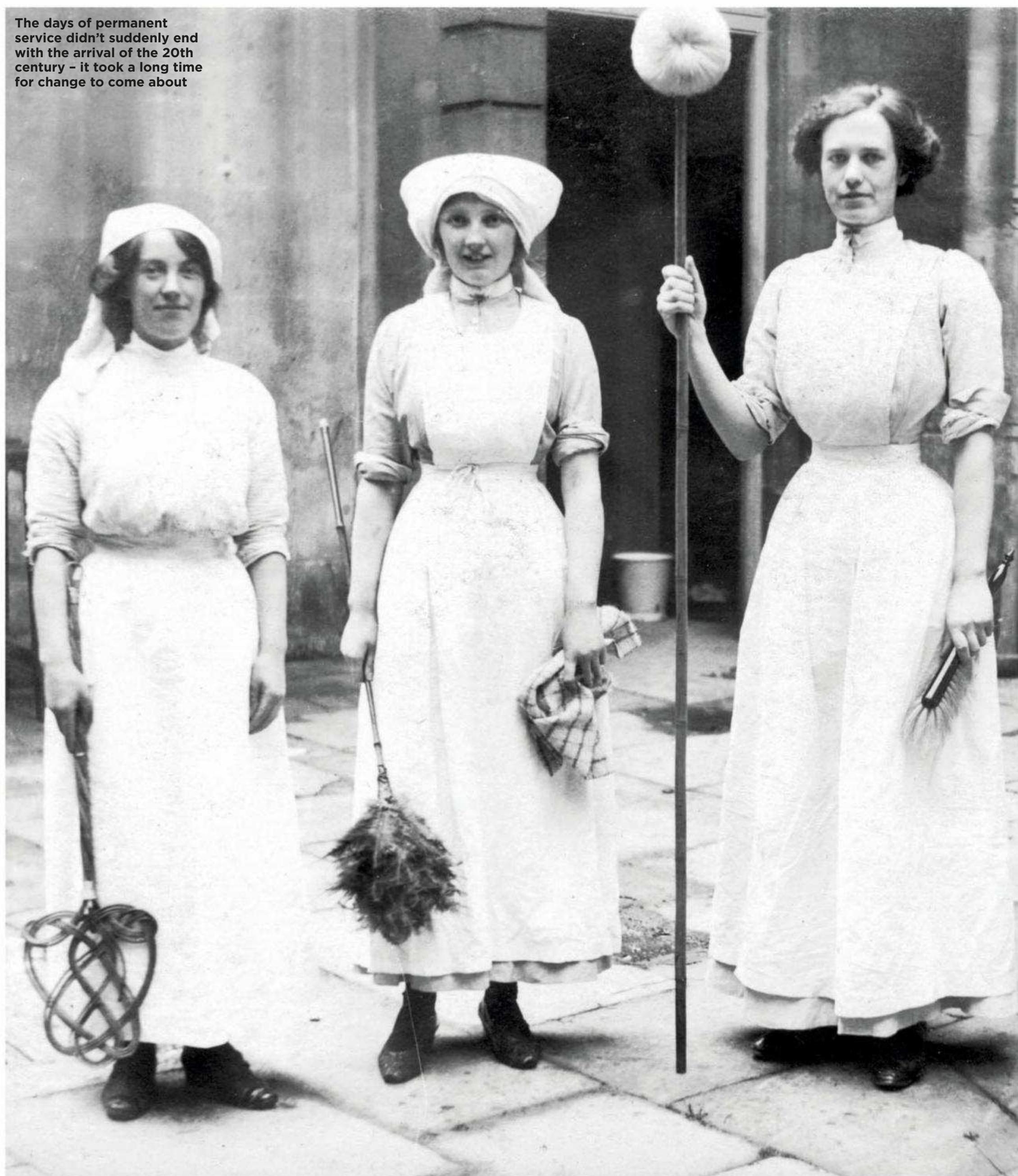
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The days of permanent service didn't suddenly end with the arrival of the 20th century – it took a long time for change to come about

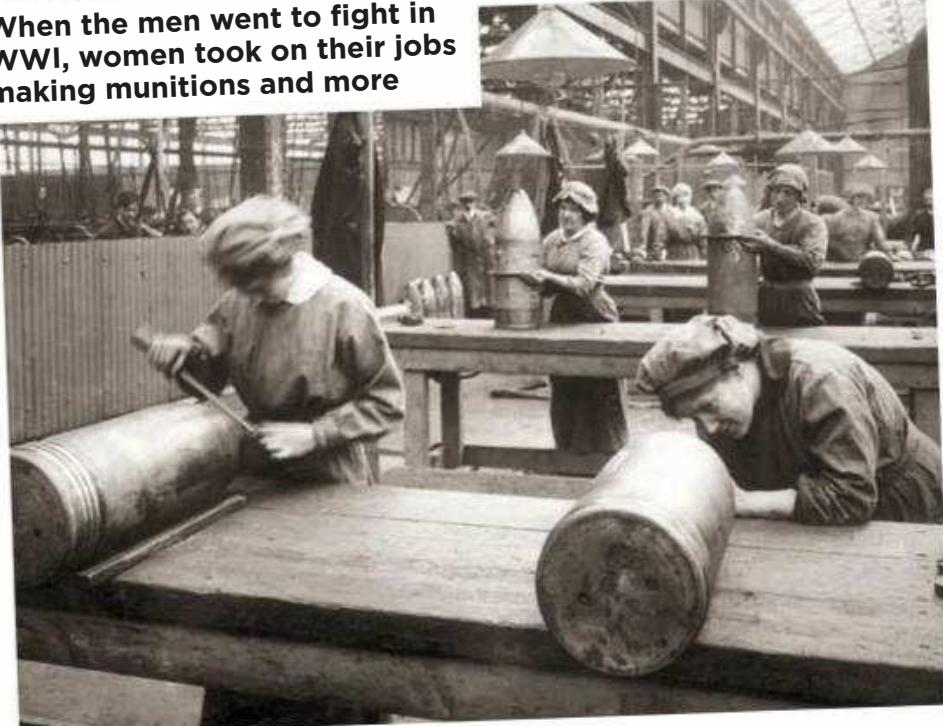


YES MA'AM!

THE SACRIFICE OF BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC SERVANTS



When the men went to fight in WWI, women took on their jobs making munitions and more



In 1901, one-third of British women were in domestic service, but less than 20 years later there were predictions of a 'servant problem'. During World War I, women had driven buses, threshed in fields and ripped their hands in

munitions factories; they'd proved their economic worth and for some it was a first taste of freedom. Why on Earth would they want to return, en masse, to the ignominy of domestic service?

The Establishment duly panicked that the era of the faithful Victorian maid was over, with press and Parliament anguishing over the prospect of flappers refusing to resume their biddable positions out of sight in private households.

In 1918, women over the age of 30 had won the right to vote. In theory, their world was changing, and the first buds of consumer Britain looked promising. The prospect of clerical work or serving in a high-street shop was so much more alluring (and better paid) than the scrubbing and scrutiny that came with domestic servitude. Two government commissions probed the issue, the *Daily Mail* bemoaned working-class women's "restless desire for independence which is a legacy of war", and broadcaster and

Their lives have been romanticised in period dramas, but becoming one of 'the help' was often not a happy choice. **Tessa Dunlop** finds out how the lives of live-in servants evolved in the first half of the 20th century

writer J B Priestley wrote that servants were as “obsolete as the horse”.

In the end, economics dictated the outcome. An industrial slump in the 1920s and stubborn mass unemployment in the 1930s ensured that many girls had no choice. If, before World War I, one in three women were in service, after 1918 a quarter soon found themselves back inside other people’s homes cleaning and clearing, scuttling along back passages, sweeping in the corners and sluicing steps with chapped hands.

NO OTHER OPTION

“You must understand,” says 103-year-old Edna Cripps, “I didn’t want to go into service. Oh no. I wanted to be a sleeve hand at the local department store in Grantham, but my father was dead and mother had no money for the apprenticeship, so she found me a position with the local rector and his wife.” Edna began her life in service in 1929, the year of the Great Depression, when there were no choices for country girls without financial support. Her hair cut short in preparation for life as a live-in maid, she began work as the sole servant in a local Lincolnshire vicarage aged just 14.

Today’s nostalgic perception of domestic service is predominantly of an *Upstairs, Downstairs* world of big houses swarming with legions of bobbing servants who operated under the watchful eye of a butler and a housekeeper.

Downton Abbey has reinforced the idea of an Edwardian Britain where service meant being part of a gaggle team, chastened and controlled by a Mrs Hughes. Britain’s well-preserved heritage has reinforced this image with its numerous stately homes – trips to Blenheim Palace, Chatsworth House or Castle Howard all demand an appreciation of the scale that domestic service once operated on.

Blenheim Palace required at least 40 indoor staff to simply function, with an even larger cohort of gardeners, gamekeepers and liveries to tend the luscious grounds. It’s small wonder that the Duke of Marlborough was almost bankrupt by the late 19th century.

Lincolnshire-born Edna recalls that her mother had been a parlour maid “up in the big house owned by Sir Charles Welby” in the village of Denton. “She’d look after the dining-room table, would lay the table and wait on the table.” Welby’s enormous mock-Tudor manor house eventually succumbed to fire. Other large country piles met less traumatic ends, but by the turn of the century – marked by increasing taxation and wages – the era of great country estates with heaving basements of servants was on the wane. Between the world wars, most maids were under 25 years of age and they often worked alone in middle-class households.

Rising before the Sun was up and readying herself with an apron and cap, Edna went

“Between the wars, most maids were under 25 and worked alone in middle-class households”

EDNA CRIPPS

Edna Cripps was born in 1915. She was four when her father died, and he left behind two daughters and a pregnant wife. “Yes, we were very poor,” she says. The family lived in a house owned by Sir Charles Welby, the local landowner and, minus welfare or national insurance, her mother relied on him for piecemeal work, help and handouts. As the eldest daughter,

Edna went into service straight from school and worked for numerous employers as a live-in maid between the wars and again, briefly, after 1945. Edna considers the first half of her life as a servant a wasted opportunity, but has made up for lost time in old age. She teaches lace-making, is a founder member of a local floral arts society and credits the Women’s Institute with giving her confidence. She turned 103 in August 2018 and, owing to her great age, once a week now has a cleaner of her own.

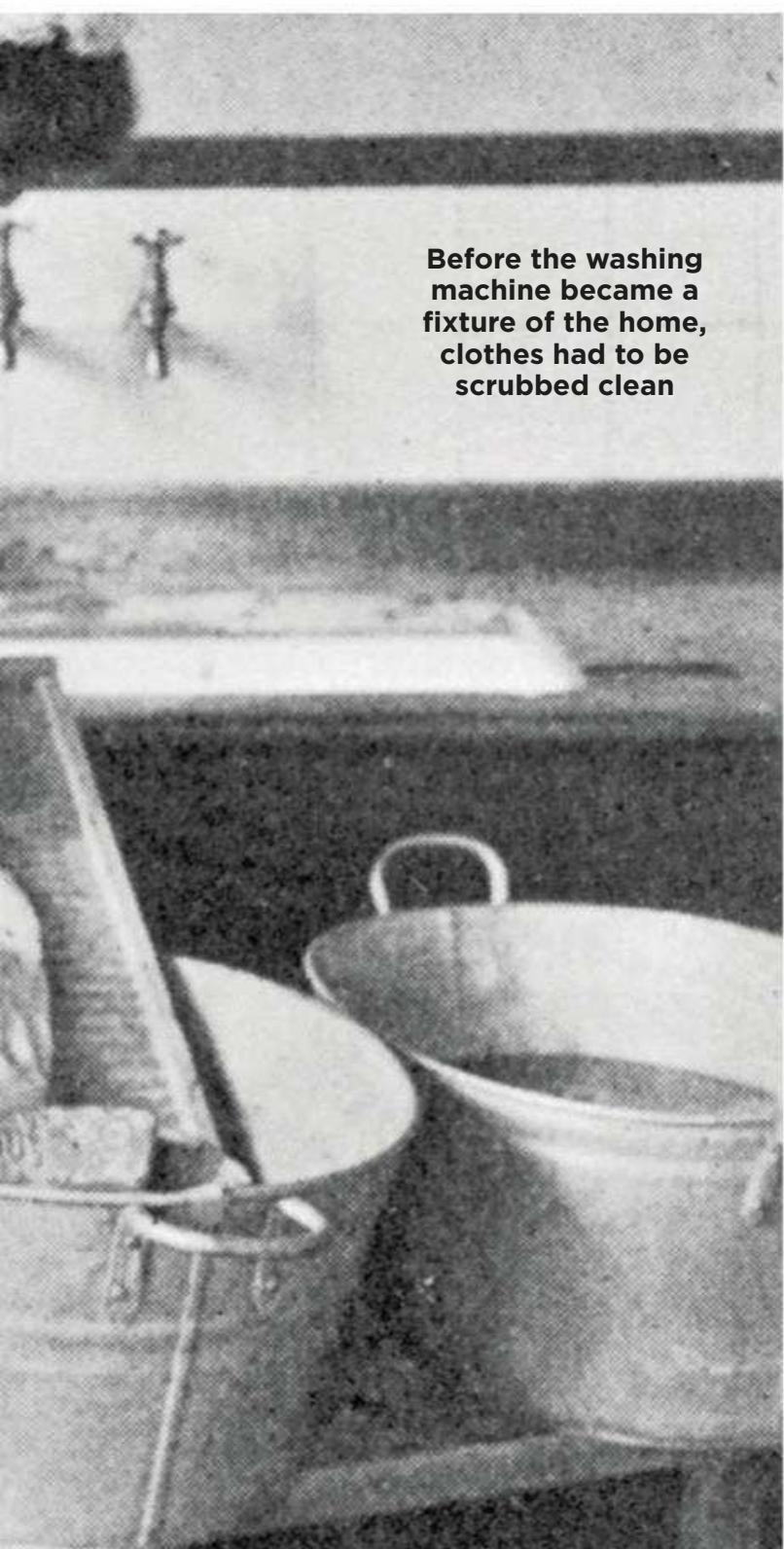
Edna aged 18, at which point she had already been a servant for four years



Not all girls worked with their peers; for many, domestic service meant being the lone adjunct to someone else's family



Before the washing machine became a fixture of the home, clothes had to be scrubbed clean



downstairs every morning to clear the grate and light the fire in the big range.

"Oh no! You didn't take their tea into the bedroom! You don't do that!" With terrifying precision she recounts the order of her morning. First the water had to boil; only then could it be poured onto the tea leaves through a strainer, and a small jug of milk was placed on the tray. ("The milk was always kept separate!")

Edna then set off up the back stairs, tray in hand, along a passage and up a second set of stairs, where she placed the tea on an appointed table and knocked upon her master's bedroom door. The time was exactly 7.15am.

DERIDED LACKEYS

Trade unions, strikes and the first Labour Prime Minister were hallmarks of the 1920s, but – unlike clerks and shop assistants – servants working in isolated households were excluded from the labour movement. Derided as lackeys of the rich, they had to fend for themselves, with a government inquiry into servant recruitment and retention concluding that wages and working conditions "are and must remain questions ... of the personal relationship between employer and staff."

Domestic service was among the worst-paid work in Britain. Nonetheless, 1.5 million women were servants in the interwar years, and many on the other side of the social divide grew up with maids on-hand to help in the home.

Joyce Reynolds spent her early childhood in Highams Park, on the border between London and Essex. Originally from humble stock, by



ABOVE: When servants did work together, there was a strict hierarchy based on age, length of service and position

LEFT: Joyce, whose mother was worried the maid would talk to her about boys

the 1920s her father, civil servant William Reynolds, and his wife Nellie, could afford the ultimate middle-class badge – a live-in maid.

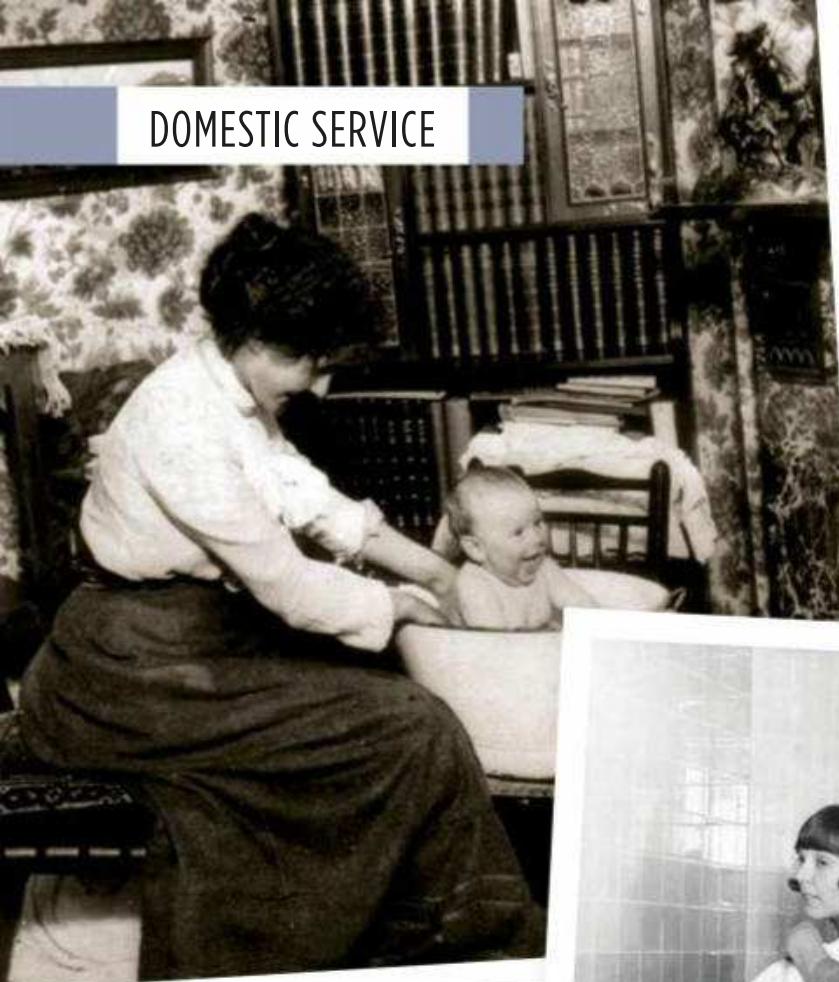
"After my brother David was born, that's when we got a servant," says 99-year-old Joyce. "Mother sourced them from Evercreech, a remote village in Somerset. It was very rural then. We once stayed there and all the daughters I met went into service."

Like Edna's Denton, the village of Evercreech had few employment opportunities for young girls. Joyce recalls liking the various maids who came to live with them, but contact was limited. "Mother would work alongside the maid in the house, but no, I wasn't allowed to. I was meant to be doing my school work. We were friendly, but I think mother worried a bit that they might talk to me about boys and such like!"

Edna's first job lacked the familial cosiness that Joyce's childhood home offered. "It was just me, the rector and his wife. I realise now that a lot of the work I did wasn't really suitable for a 14-year-old."

Her wistful face encapsulates the disappointment that so many girls felt when entering a life of servitude when they were on the cusp of adulthood. Middle-class families relied heavily on their solitary 'help', and the rector and his wife were no exception. Hi-tech change was on its way, but as late as 1939 just four per cent of British households owned a washing machine. Most preferred to squeeze a servant into their box room. As H G Wells suspected, girls like Edna had to go "up and down, up and down and be tired out". Her

DOMESTIC SERVICE



Student maids were taught that there is a correct way to use a dustpan and brush



ABOVE: Women in service took on many duties of motherhood, including giving baths

RIGHT: Well-to-do women were still being helped with their own ablutions in the 1930s. Here we see English stage actress Jessie Matthews accepting a towel from her maid



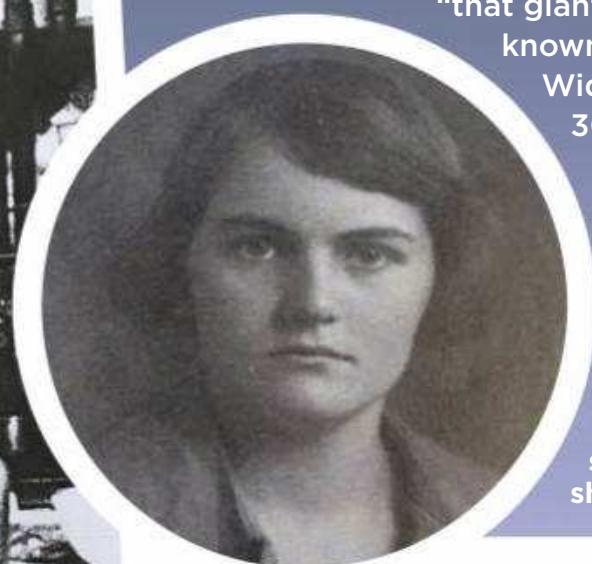
ANN BAER

Ann Baer was born in April 1914, just before the beginning of World War I. She recalls a childhood with several maids headed by Missy, as well as a gardener, and confesses that "all my contemporaries had live-in maids, cooks, chauffeurs and so on". Although brought up by servants, the financial crash forced her father to reduce the number of domestic staff he employed, and as a young woman in World War II, Ann had to fend for herself – she admits to being "a very good cook". After 1945, Ann was a fine-art publisher – a pioneering career woman who relied on mod-cons in her Knightsbridge muse flat. When she finally married widower Bernhard Baer in 1964, her stepson was most excited by the prospect of Ann moving in with

"that giant sucking monster", also known as a vacuum cleaner.

Widowed for more than 30 years, 104-year-old Ann now lives alone and (until very recently), without assistance.

A school-age Ann (left) came to view Missy (far left) as a second mother; certainly, she was more loving



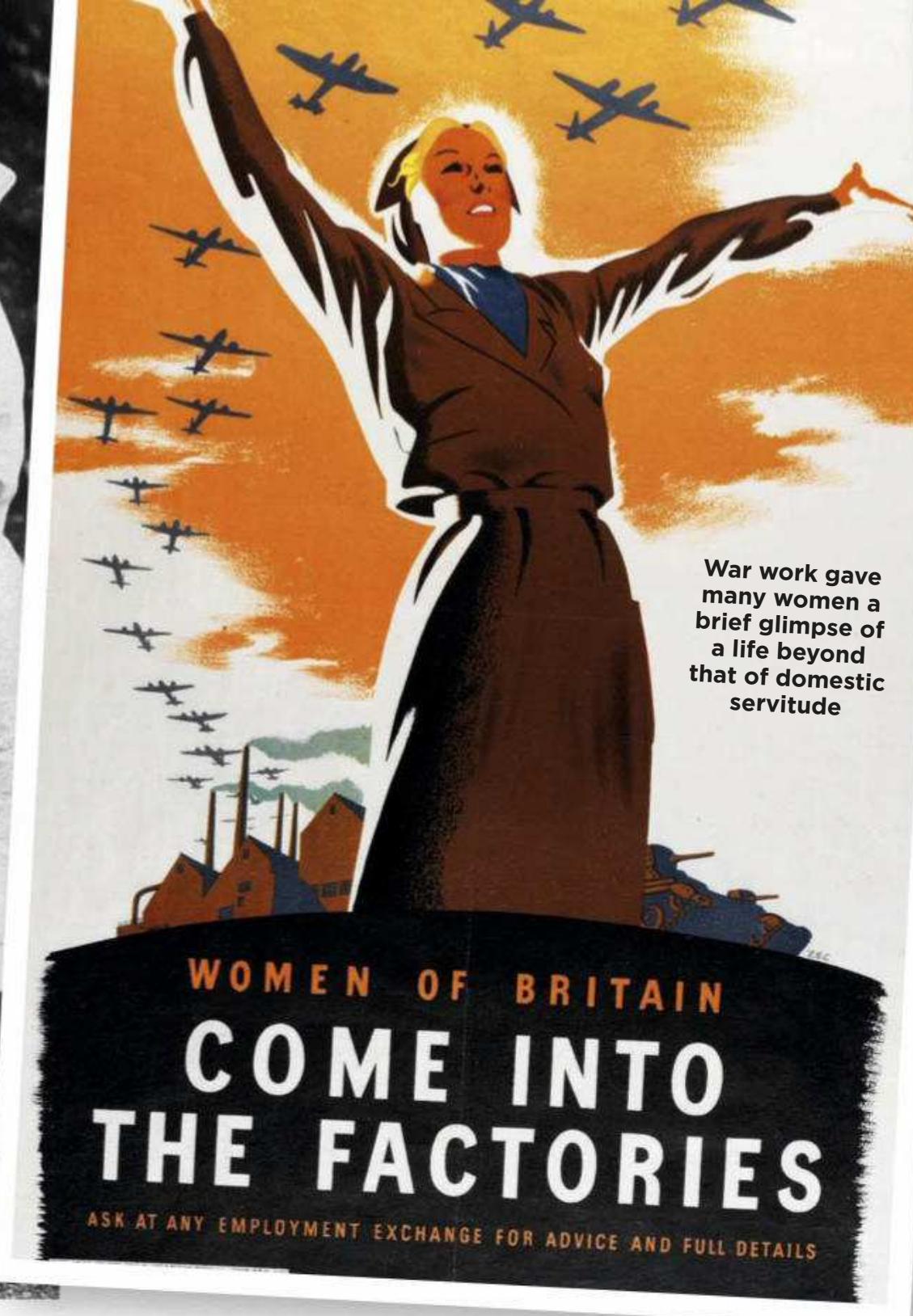
working day was long and her limited free time (a standard two afternoons off a week) yielded little respite. After breakfast and prayers and general cleaning, often on her hands and knees, she prepared lunch.

"Perhaps if there was a piece of lamb, I'd roast it and make a mint sauce. There was mint in the rectory garden." She regularly grappled with fresh carcasses. "Oh yes, I skinned rabbits wherever I worked, if it was necessary. And I can tell you the only thing that I can't cook from a pig is its squeal!"

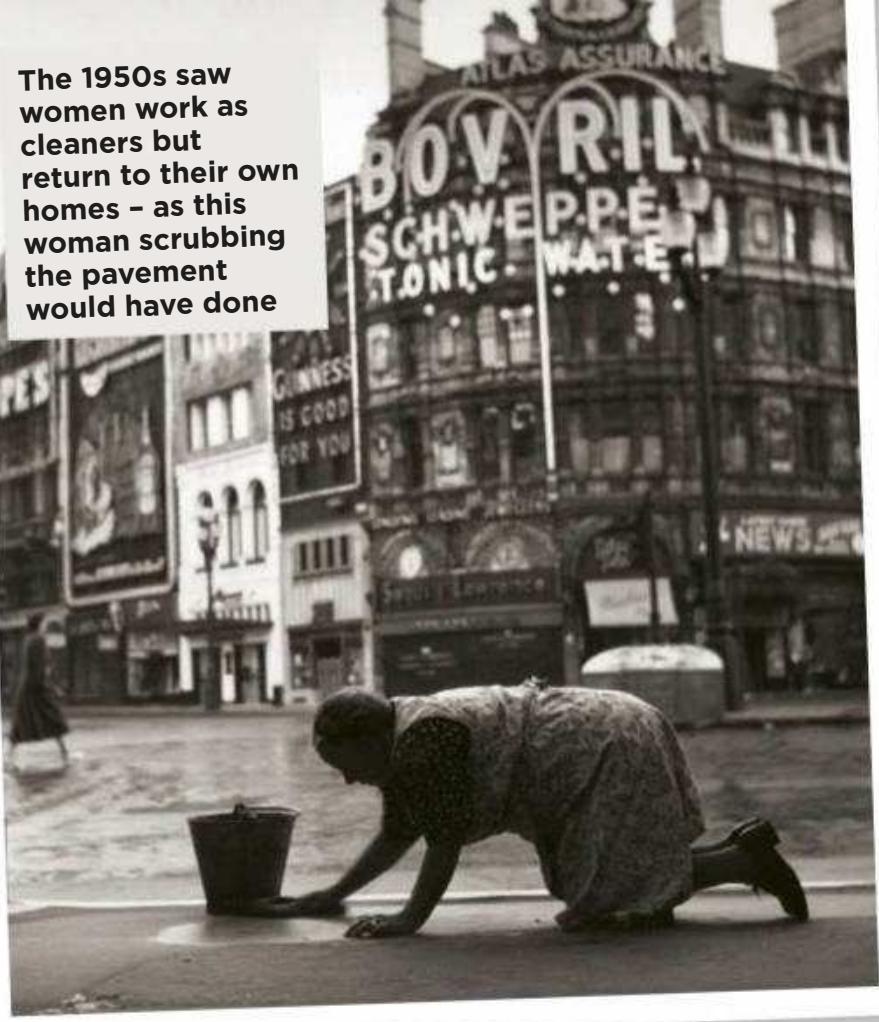
THE LION'S SHARE

It wasn't uncommon to leave all the chores to the servants, especially in larger households where there was more than one maid. Ann Baer (née Sidgwick) grew up in a big bohemian household with five other siblings. Her father was a successful publisher on the fringes of the Bloomsbury set and the domestic situation the 104-year-old describes is akin to the world that Virginia Woolf and her literary friends inhabited, where maid-mistress relationships were defined by emotional depth and dependence rather than the more traditional combination of deference and defiance.

Ann admits that in their Kent home 'Missy' Ellen "did all the housework, all the cooking, oversaw the other parlour maids, dressed the



War work gave many women a brief glimpse of a life beyond that of domestic servitude



A NEW ERA OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

Although rarely referred to as servants, domestic workers remain central to modern living. One in ten British households today employ somebody in their home. If numbers tailed off in the 1950s when the trend for live-in maids went out of fashion (save the occasional au pair), the emergence of the full-time working couple in the 1970s and '80s saw a rise in the demand for domestic help – ready meals could only do so much. In the era of mass migration, the contemporary domestic workforce is often foreign and remains relatively cheap, unprotected and isolated. And with an increase in the number of elderly people in Britain, the need for care in the home is expected to rise. The term servant may sound anachronistic, but domestic service certainly isn't confined to history.

“For some, escape from service came in the form of marriage”

babies and took them on walks. Mother totally depended on Missy and after we had left and father had died, they lived together on more or less equal terms”.

For the few days at Christmas when Missy returned to her family home in Aylesbury, nothing was left to chance. “She would make sure everything was organised, with sufficient bread and milk and cold meats in the larder.”

As was often the case in upper-class families where women were not encouraged to cosset their children, Missy soon became the Sidgwick brood’s second mother. “Oh, she was more loving than my mother, yes! I think that mother, having had six children in ten years, had had enough of maternity. In fact my younger sister said she felt guilty that she loved Missy more than our mother.” Mr and Mrs Sidgwick would go out to dinner, but Missy was always there. “She was a fixture. We sat on her knee, she made our life permanent.” She was also one among thousands of women who lived in the shadow of someone else’s marriage, seamlessly servicing someone else’s family, as if it were her own.

Edna, who moved on from the rectory after 18 months, never found a long-term loving family like the Sidgwicks. For some girls, escape from service came in the form of marriage, but tucked away in someone else’s house, with very little privacy, opportunities to meet the opposite sex were few. By the time Edna met a man and married, she was too old to have children.

The mass exodus from service after World War II is a sober indicator of how unpopular the work was, but for Edna the respite was brief. During the war she replaced her brother in Denton’s market garden, but after 1945 a focus on jobs for the boys forced a minority of women back into service. Around ten per cent of households still had a maid after the war, Edna amongst them.

Marriage to Ernest Cripps, when it came in 1963, transformed her life. Edna could finally set up her own home and capitalise on a new trend that had emerged in the 1950s. The increased use of domestic mod-cons and electrical appliances, coupled with the cult of motherhood – where women were encouraged to look after their own children and homes – sealed the

move away from live-in servants to the employment of part-time charwomen and cleaners. Along with thousands of other domestic workers, Edna negotiated a twin-tub washing machine and wielded a hoover in someone else’s house for several hours a day and returned to her own house and husband at night.

The world had changed, and Edna’s lot changed with it. “I much preferred the second half of my life. As a maid I was owned you see, that’s how things were back then. You had to accept it.”

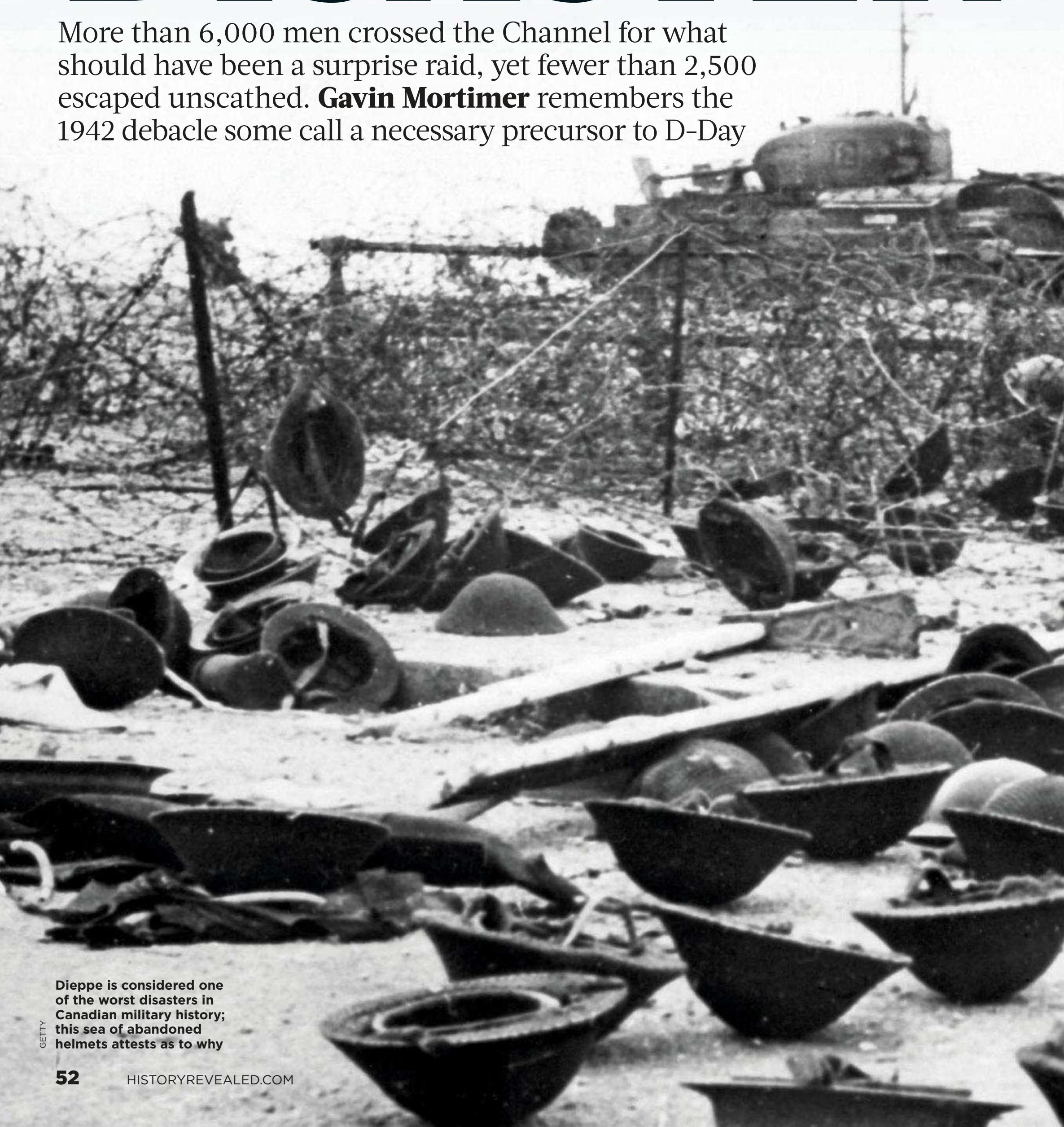
GET HOOKED

READ

Tessa Dunlop’s *The Century Girls* (Simon & Schuster, 2018) explores the lives of Edna, Joyce, Ann and three more women born in 1918 or before – who have all lived through a century of change.

DISASTER

More than 6,000 men crossed the Channel for what should have been a surprise raid, yet fewer than 2,500 escaped unscathed. **Gavin Mortimer** remembers the 1942 debacle some call a necessary precursor to D-Day



Dieppe is considered one of the worst disasters in Canadian military history; this sea of abandoned helmets attests as to why

GETTY

AT DIEPPE



Captain Pat Porteous was 24 years old and, like nearly all of his fellow commandos, had yet to see action with his elite unit. For 18 months they had done nothing but train; now, finally, they were about to be blooded.

On 18 August 1942, they travelled from their base in Weymouth to a transit camp in Southampton. Later that evening, the 252 soldiers of No 4 Commando filed onto a converted Belgian ferry called the *Prins Albert*, departing amid a flotilla of trooperships, destroyers and minesweepers.

Porteous dozed off for a couple of hours, as the minesweepers cleared a gap through the explosive-laden middle reaches of the English Channel. On waking, he and the other commandos were given a bowl of hot stew before being instructed to make their way to the lower decks ready to embark into the eight landing vessels secured to the ship's exterior. "Everyone was ready, grenades primed, magazines filled; everything was ready," Porteous later

recalled. "As soon as we got to the lowering position, we were lowered away."

Waiting to escort the commandos was a steam gunboat and an armed motor launch. Porteous, thankful that the sea was calm, was struck by the peacefulness of the scene as they chugged the remaining ten miles to the still-invisible French coast.

His reverie was shattered by a powerful explosion away to their east. A boom, and another, then the thump-thump-thump of a heavy machine gun. The night sky was illuminated like a firework display. Porteous turned his face towards the shore and prayed his luck would hold as they headed towards Dieppe.

The Normandy coastal resort of Dieppe had been a popular haunt for British holidaymakers since the mid 19th century. It had dramatic cliffs, an expansive shingle beach and a well-maintained port, all of which the Germans had put to good use

following their conquest of France in 1940. To guard their own ships at anchor, they had sited gun batteries on the clifftops and built elaborate defensive positions on the pebble shore.

LOSING ON ALL FRONTS

Spring 1942 had seen Germany in a dominant position, its armies making gains in Russia and North Africa. In the Far East, Britain was fairing poorly, having been dispossessed of Burma, Singapore and Hong Kong by Japan. Winston Churchill needed a morale booster, something to lift the British people and prove to his allies that there was still plenty of bite left in the bulldog. And so it was decided to launch a large-scale raid on Dieppe, which would also act as a trial run for an invasion proper, whenever that day might come.

In April 1942, the planning began, led by Rear Admiral Louis Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery – one the chief of combined operations, the other commander of the South-Eastern Army – and they were soon joined by numerous other high-ranking

DID YOU KNOW?

Only one unit that took part in this raid was French-Canadian: the Fusiliers Mont-Royal from Montreal. Of its 584 soldiers who landed, only 125 made it back to safety.

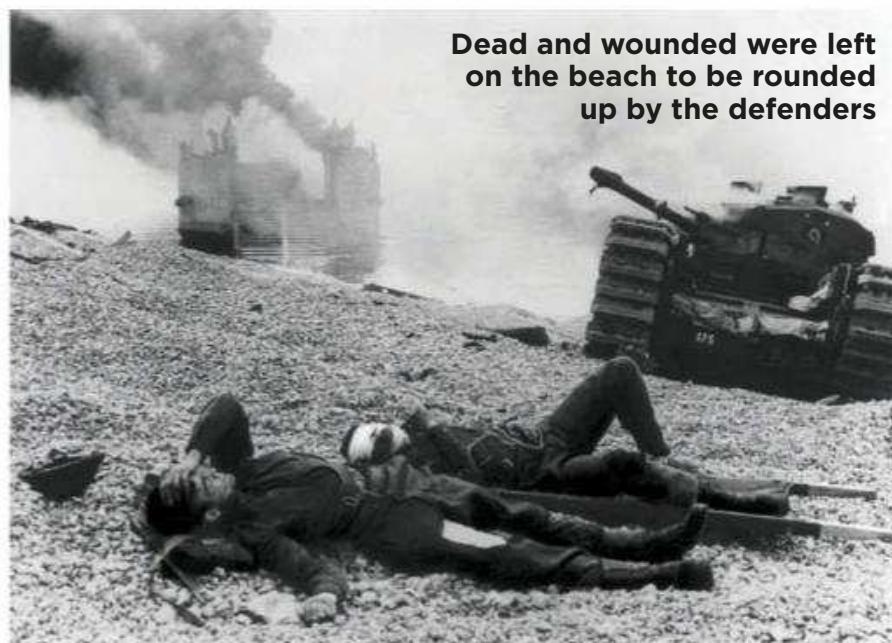


The landing craft (inset) were subjected to a dive-bombing barrage – 33 of the 179 were sunk, as was one of the escorting destroyers



The new Churchill tanks proved to be almost useless – 58 left England, but only 29 were landed, and none of those reached the town

“CHURCHILL NEEDED A MORALE BOOSTER, SOMETHING TO LIFT THE BRITISH PEOPLE”



Dead and wounded were left on the beach to be rounded up by the defenders



German soldiers survey the wreckage of the botched invasion



Looking back, Ken Curry (left) called the raid “a waste of good soldiers”

officers. One of the most influential was Lieutenant-General Harry Crerar, acting commander of the Canadian Corps. He argued that his soldiers should form the bulk of the raiding party, as they had been in England for two years without firing a shot in anger.

Crerar got his way and the raid, officially called Operation Rutter, was scheduled for the first week of July. But not even the Canadian general could bend the elements to his will. Bad weather, and then a Luftwaffe attack that damaged some of the fleet, forced a postponement. The Canadian soldiers were returned to their billets.

While the rank and file groused about another aborted mission, their commanders discussed whether to abandon the raid altogether. Some argued for this course of action, given that the Germans were sure to have gleaned the intended target. But the

top brass gambled on them not believing that the British would be so daft as to try for a second bite at the cherry. The mission was rescheduled for August with a suitably upbeat new codename: Operation Jubilee.

INTO THE UNKNOWN

Twenty-year-old Ken Curry and his brother were members of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. That the raid had been called off was a bitter frustration for two young Canadians, desperate to fight, so when they heard that they were to launch again the excitement was palpable. “You know what kids talk about,” Curry recalled. “‘We’re getting into action at last’, ‘This is going to be great and I’m going to get souvenirs’. All this sort of stuff.”

The orders issued to the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry were the same as those for the Essex Scottish: they

were to land on the main beach at Dieppe and fight their way into the town, supported by the Calgary Regiment’s tanks. To assist in their passage inland, the Royal Regiment of Canada and three platoons of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada would land at Puys, east of Dieppe, and secure the flank, before heading towards the town to reinforce the main landing, while the South Saskatchewan Regiment and the Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders would secure the western flank at Pourville. Meanwhile, No 3 and No 4 Commando would eliminate the clifftop batteries.

The plan was audacious but also uncertain. How would the tanks cope with the shingle? What was the strength of the tides and current off this stretch of coast? How strong were the German coastal defences at Puys

Classified documents taken ashore revealed that the Allies planned to shackle German prisoners – which led to harsher treatment of Allied POWs



DID YOU KNOW?

Dieppe was Canada's first major battle of WWII, and it would prove unforgettable. The raid involved 4,963 Canadian soldiers, of whom 916 were killed and 1,946 were taken prisoner.



The majority of the men captured at Dieppe would not be liberated until spring 1945

“THERE WAS NO NAVAL GUNFIRE TO SUPPORT THEM, TO PIN DOWN THE GERMANS”

knock them off before they got out of the truck. Killed the lot of them, virtually, with our Tommy guns.”

As they neared the battery, No 4 Commando lost its commanding officer, Roger Pettiward, to a sniper. A German appeared above a hedge and fired at Porteous, the bullet going through his left hand and into his arm. Plugging the wound with a dressing, Porteous led his men to within sight of the battery at 6.45am, ordering his men to fix bayonets – though he was only able to carry a pistol because of his wounds.

“I can’t remember how far it was we ran” recalled Porteous. “It seemed a hell

BELOW LEFT:
Jack Poolton remained a POW for the rest of the war, though he attempted to escape three times

BELOW RIGHT:
Pat Porteous would later tell reporters that the men who planned the raid “should be shot”



of a long way, but it can’t have been more than 80 or 100 yards. I got another bullet through my thigh, which rather slowed me up.”

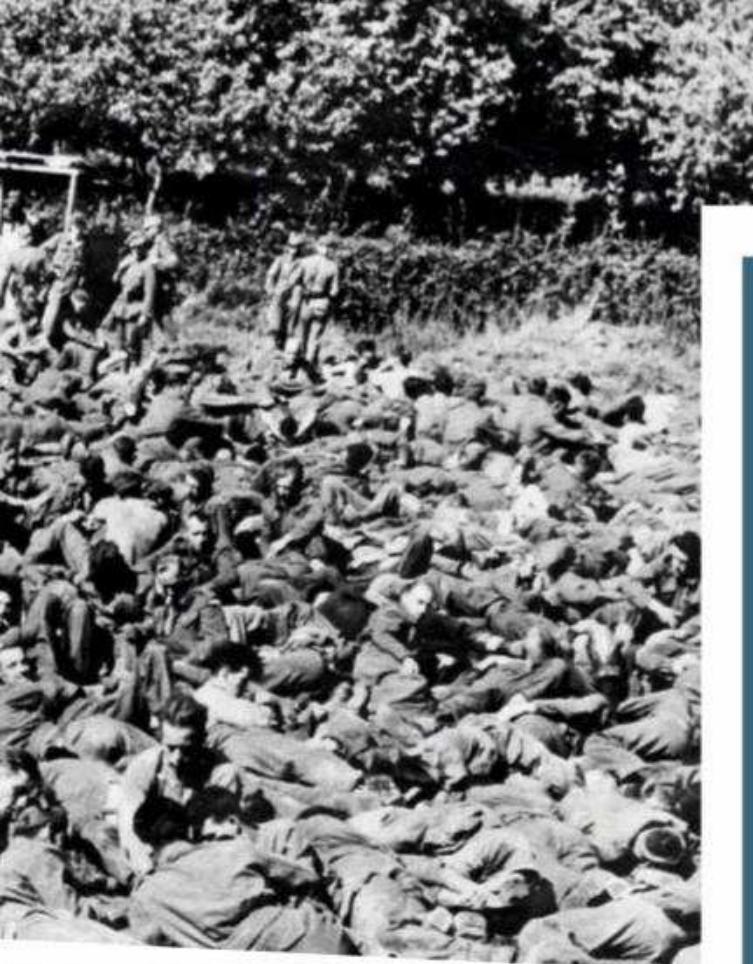
Only when the battery was silenced did Porteous seek medical aid for his wound. As the citation for his Victoria Cross stated, his “most gallant conduct, his brilliant leadership and tenacious devotion to a duty ... was an inspiration to the whole detachment”.

BLOOD IN THE WATER

At Puys, Jack Poolton and the men of the Royal Regiment of Canada had landed on a stretch of beach “less than the length of a football field”. Under heavy fire from the air and the clifftops before they had even made land, the Canadians received a murderous welcome the moment the ramps of their landing craft went down.

Men fell either side of Poolton, but somehow he emerged from the surf unscathed and scrambled up the beach to the precarious haven of an abutment. Looking around he saw nothing but death. “It was unbelievable,” he said. “An absolute massacre.”

Mortar rounds began landing on the shingle, sending lethal showers of stones and shrapnel among the



THE ACRIMONIOUS AFTERMATH

WHAT WAS WINSTON CHURCHILL'S REACTION?

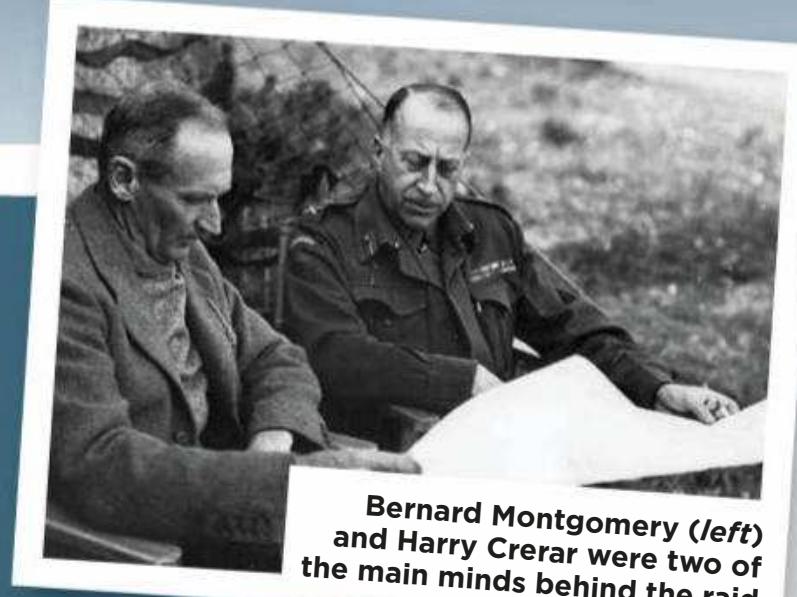
Three weeks after Dieppe, Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed parliament and declared that "the raid must be considered as a reconnaissance in force", that "we had to get all the information necessary before launching operations on a much larger scale" and that he, personally "regarded the Dieppe assault, to which I gave my sanction, as an indispensable preliminary to full-scale operations".

In private, however, Churchill was aghast at the disaster, telling his chief of staff, Major-General Hastings Ismay: "At first sight it would appear to a layman very much out of accord with the accepted principles of war, to attack the strongly fortified town front without first securing the cliffs on either side, and to use our tanks in a frontal assault off the beaches."

WAS IT A NECESSARY PRELUDE TO D-DAY?

Captain Pat Porteous remained bitter about the Dieppe raid for the rest of his life. "A great thing has been made about the lessons learned from the raid that were put into good use in the landings in Italy and later on in Normandy," he said in an interview in 1987. "My feeling was that 90 per cent of those lessons could have been learned in Britain ... but as it was they had 1,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners and what did they achieve?"

What Dieppe made clear was that attacking a harbour town resulted in heavy casualties, that it would instead be better to attack beaches without ports and then erect artificial harbours once a beachhead had been secured. It revealed that accurate naval



Bernard Montgomery (left) and Harry Crerar were two of the main minds behind the raid

fire on enemy beach positions and better communication with land troops was indispensable, and that better intelligence on the topography of the landing beaches was imperative.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

The buck, they say, stops with the man at the very top. Churchill, haunted by the disaster of the Dardanelles campaign in 1915, was determined to avoid a similar catastrophe. In the face of Russian and American enthusiasm for invading France, Churchill argued against such an enterprise until 1944 at the earliest. His caution frustrated his allies, and the Prime Minister – still reeling from the humiliating surrender of Singapore – knew he had to show Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and US President Franklin D Roosevelt that Britain was still an effective partner in the alliance.

Porteous believes Churchill saw Dieppe as an opportunity to prove his point. "He was being chased by the Russians to open a second front, and the Americans were all 'get up and go' and let's invade Europe immediately," he recalled. "I think Churchill wanted to prove it wasn't possible at that stage and he was prepared to lose a lot of men in the process."

Churchill's generals must also accept some of the responsibility for the fiasco. These officers planned the operation, relying on weak reconnaissance and displaying a lack of military sense in not cancelling the raid after its initial postponement.



Realising that they would not be able to snatch a port from the Germans during D-Day, the Allies brought two of their own. This is the artificial 'Mulberry' harbour at Omaha Beach

Canadians. "I tilted my helmet and turned my eyes away," recalled Poolton. "And this sniper hit the brim of my helmet and knocked [it] off."

At the top of the beach were coils of barbed wire, under which several Canadians were trying to wriggle, but for the snipers such bravery presented them with easy targets. "We could see it was a lost cause," said Poolton. "There were men burning alive in the wire, caught in the wire with packs on their backs, demolition packs on fire." He recalled that there were mercy killings too. "Somebody shot [one of ours] because he was on fire in the wire and he couldn't get out, so they put a bullet in his head."

There was no naval gunfire to support them, to pin down the Germans – it had been assumed the attack would be a surprise and would result in a rapid victory. There was also a fear of inflicting heavy casualties amongst the local population. Trapped and running out of ammunition, the Canadians had little choice but to surrender.

CAUGHT IN THE STORM

On the main landing beach, at Dieppe, the carnage surpassed even that of Puys. "When they dropped the ramps and the guys started running off, well, we were getting knocked down all over," said Ken Curry of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. He staggered ashore, somehow surviving the maelstrom of fire all around him. A scout car close to Curry received a direct hit, as did a Bren gun carrier. The Churchill tanks that weren't struck struggled to move up the beach because the shingle jammed their tracks.

Curry and his mortar section took cover beside one of the burning wrecks. To push on towards the town meant certain death. "They had guns on the cliffs to the right of us, and guns on the

FROM DIEPPE TO D-DAY

"They had a disastrous time in Dieppe," recalls Jim Booth. "Everything went wrong and the beaches were nothing like they'd been told they were. Security was bloody awful and the Germans knew they were coming. But it evolved for Normandy and the Germans really didn't know until the last minute."

Booth knows of what he talks. The 96-year-old had a front-row seat for the Normandy landings, as he was a member of the Combined Operation Assault Pilotage Parties (COPP), a special forces unit responsible for surveying landing sites for invasions.

COPP was the brainchild of Lieutenant-Commander Nigel Clogstoun-Willmott. He proposed the idea for a beach reconnaissance unit in early 1942, but it wasn't until after Dieppe that he received authorisation to put his idea into practice. Booth volunteered for COPP in 1943 for "something a bit more exciting".

While Booth and his colleagues honed their reconnaissance skills, the director of naval intelligence, John Godfrey, made an unusual appeal to the nation. He asked the British public to send him their holiday snaps and postcards of "places of potential military interest" along the northern French coast. Godfrey received

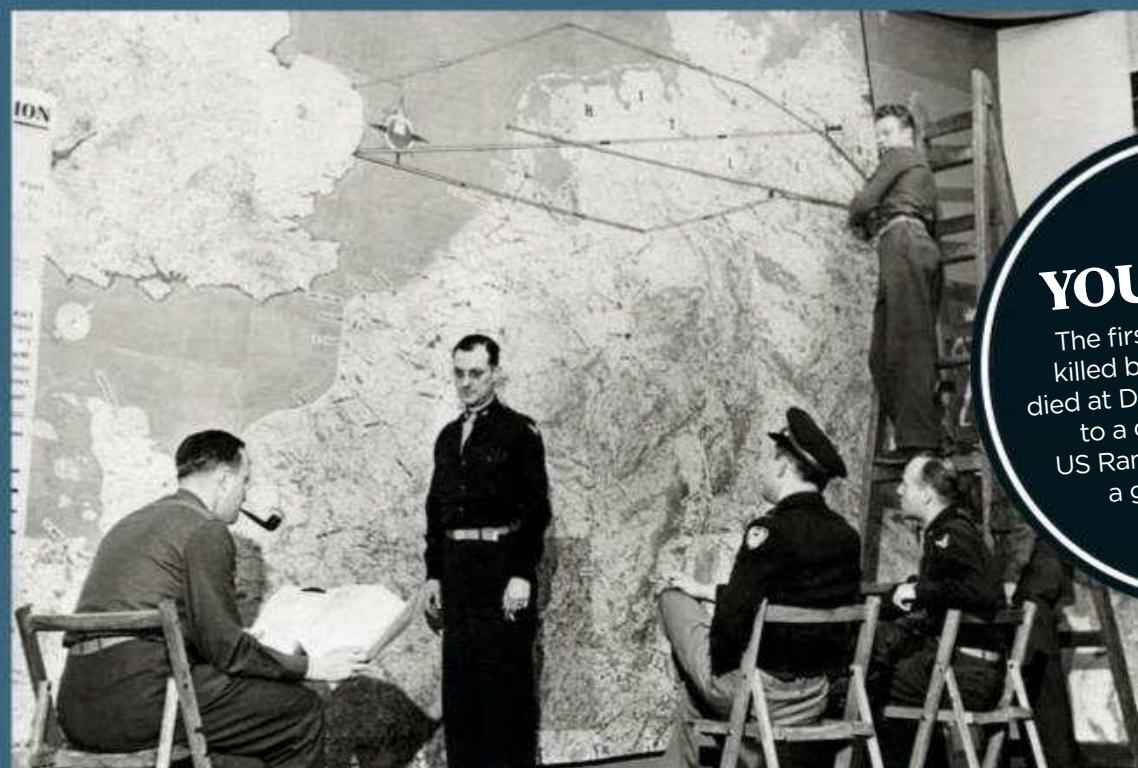
80,000 images, requiring him to recruit additional staff to sift and file through them all.

Normandy was eventually chosen over a stretch of coastline in Calais and, in January 1944, a COPP party travelled to the location. Two men swam ashore and carried out a comprehensive beach survey, intelligence that was used to build a scale model of the Normandy shore.

On 2 June, Booth and four comrades left England in a midget submarine and, once within a mile of Sword Beach, they sat on the bottom and waited. Bad weather forced a postponement but, in the early hours of 6 June, the submarine surfaced.

"We put up an 18-foot telescopic mast with lights shining to seaward, and turned on our radio beacon," recalls Booth. "We also had an echo sounder tapping out a message below surface for the motor launches to pick up as they brought the invasion force in." The location of Booth's submarine was a marker for the release of the amphibious tanks, which were used with great success.

More than 74 years on, the sight of the D-Day armada remains fresh in Booth's mind. "Ships as far as you could see," he says. "I was very pleased they were on our side."



The lessons of Dieppe were funnelled into the planning of Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France via Normandy



No 3 Commando return to England; it was their unit that ran into a German convoy in the Channel



The *Picture Post* opened ordinary Britons' eyes to the disaster through photos taken from the safety of one of the destroyers

cliffs to the left and they had machine guns in the buildings in front of us," he said. Nonetheless they set up the mortar and fired their 30 bombs. "After all our ammunition was gone, we just lay there and [dared not] move until things quieted down a bit," said Curry.

He estimated that he was trapped on the beach for four hours

before he heard the order to withdrawal. A smokescreen was laid down and he and the survivors crawled across the shingle and into a landing craft. It was hit by artillery as it headed out to sea, and Curry jumped into the water.

"As I'm swimming out, there's little splashes and I thought they were fish, until it dawned on me that they were bullets." Exhausted, disorientated, famished, Curry was washed onto the beach and into the arms of the enemy. "They took me up to the top of the cliffs and there was about five other Canadians up there, some of them wounded ... we sat there for a while and then they loaded us in a truck and they took us to a factory."

Inside the factory were many more Canadian prisoners, one of whom Curry recognised. Curry asked if the man if he'd seen his brother. The man pointed with his head at a figure lying on the floor. "He was lying fast asleep," recalled Curry of his brother. "I went over and woke him up and I said, 'here I am'. He started to cry. So did I." ◎

DID YOU KNOW?

The first Americans to be killed by Germans on land died at Dieppe. They belonged to a detachment of 50 US Rangers that destroyed a gun battery after scaling a cliff.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

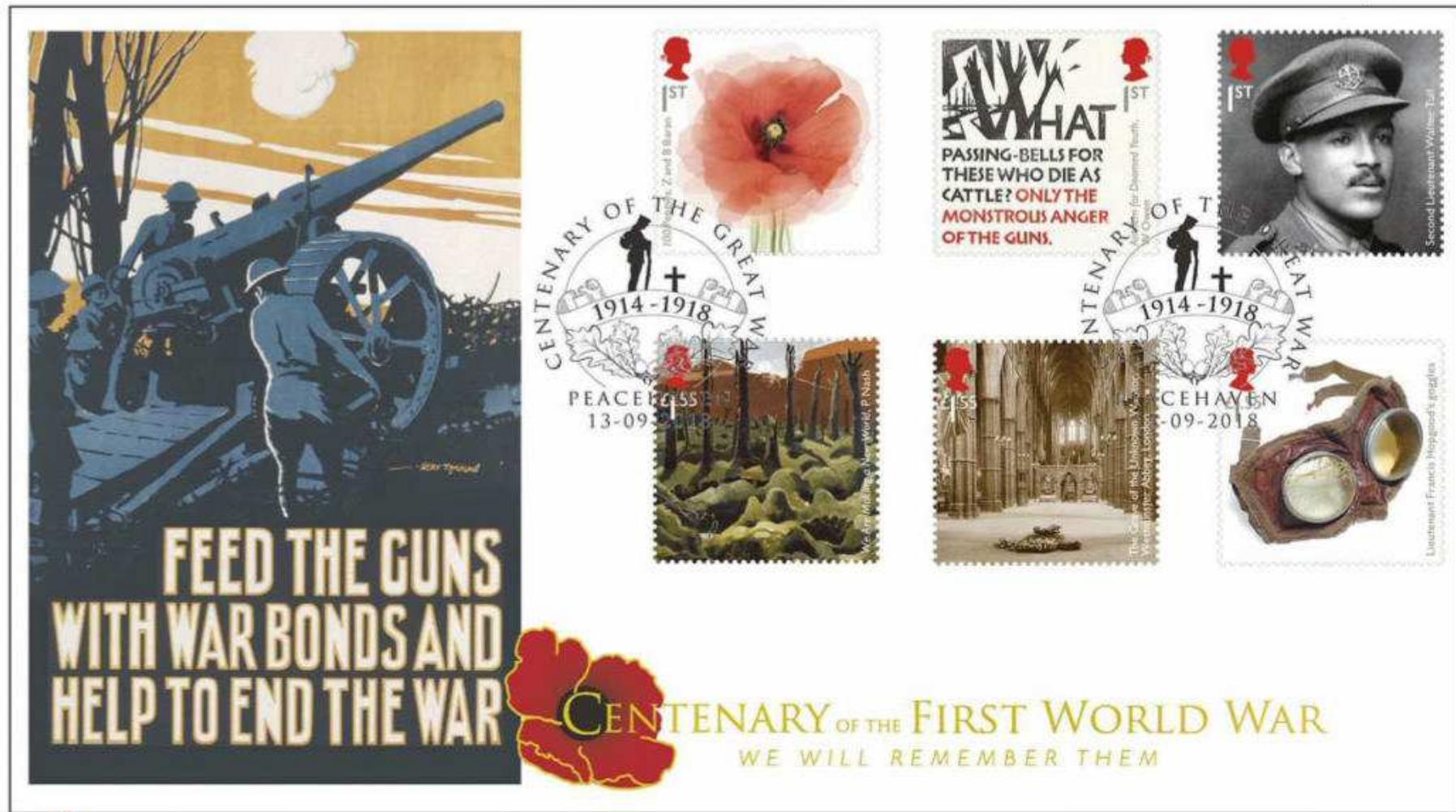
Did Britain need to experience a travesty like Dieppe for the D-Day landings to succeed?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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ET TU, BRUTE?

THE RIDICULOUS WAYS ROMAN EMPERORS HAVE KICKED THE BUCKET

The Ides of March was only the beginning. Whether the cause was treason, ill luck or ineptitude, it was a rare thing for a Roman ruler to die of old age

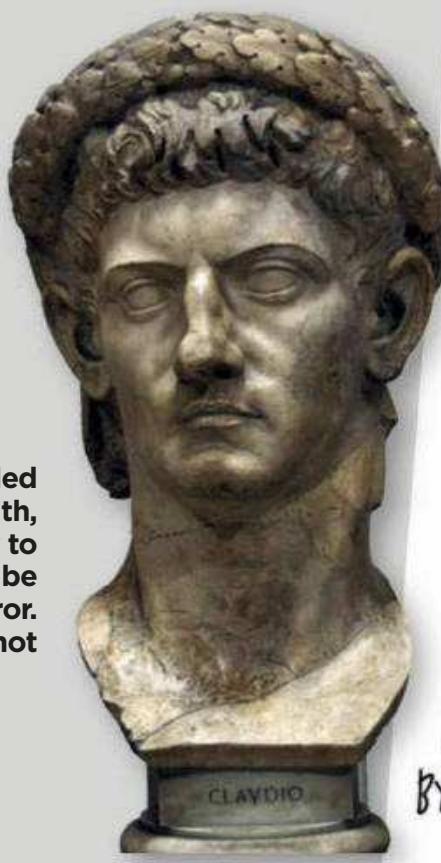
Words: Emma Slattery Williams

CLAUDIUS

RULED AD 41-54

► Claudius was the man who added Britain to the Roman Empire, though he was ridiculed by his family from a young age and suffered poor health – possibly from cerebral palsy. It's thought that he was poisoned by his power-hungry wife, Agrippina the Younger, either via deadly mushrooms or a venom-laced feather. Agrippina wanted to ensure that her son, Nero, would succeed over Claudius's son, Britannicus. She got her wish, planting one of the empire's greatest tyrants on the throne.

Claudius struggled with ill health, which led many to think he would be a weak emperor. He was not



CLAUDIUS WAS FED POISONOUS MUSHROOMS BY HIS WIFE AGrippina SO HER SON NERO COULD TAKE OVER.

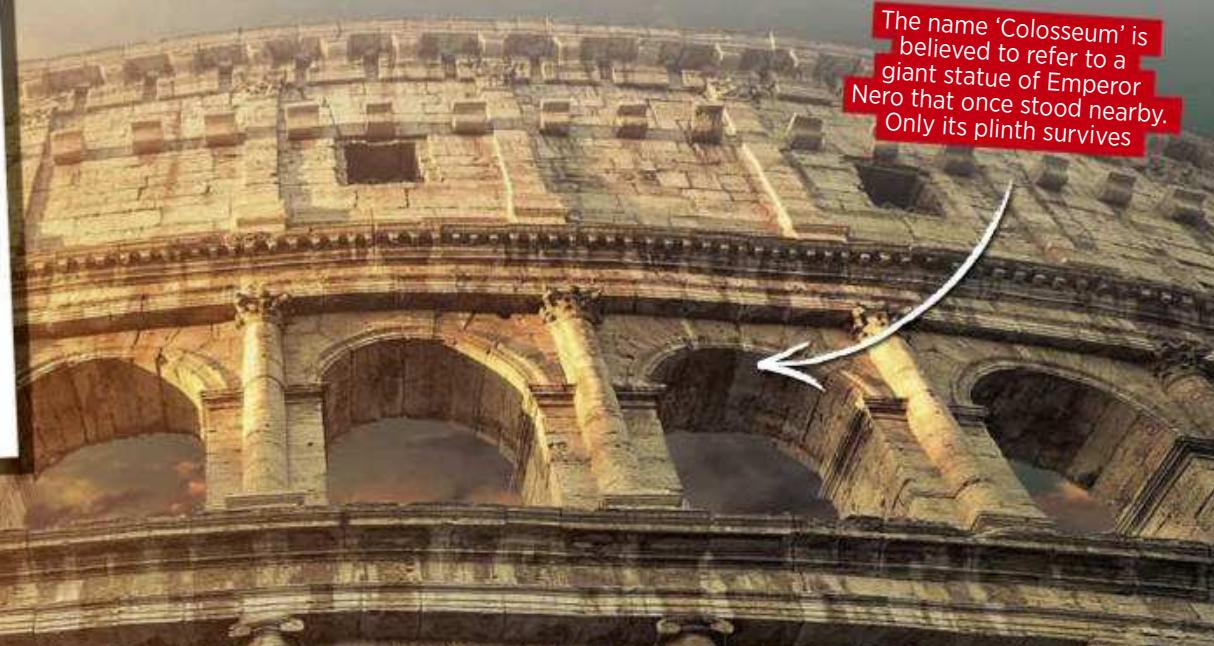


VESPASIAN DIED OF A FEVER. HIS LAST WORDS WERE "OH DEAR! I THINK I AM TURNING INTO A GOD."

VESPASIAN

RULED AD 69-79

► Little is known about the 10-year rule of Vespasian, but we have him to thank for the magnificent Colosseum, which was known in his day as the Flavian Amphitheatre. Used for centuries for gladiatorial combat, executions, mock battles and plays, today it is one of the most visited sites in Rome. After a short illness, Vespasian died in the arms of his helpers, proclaiming his belief that he was transforming into a god.

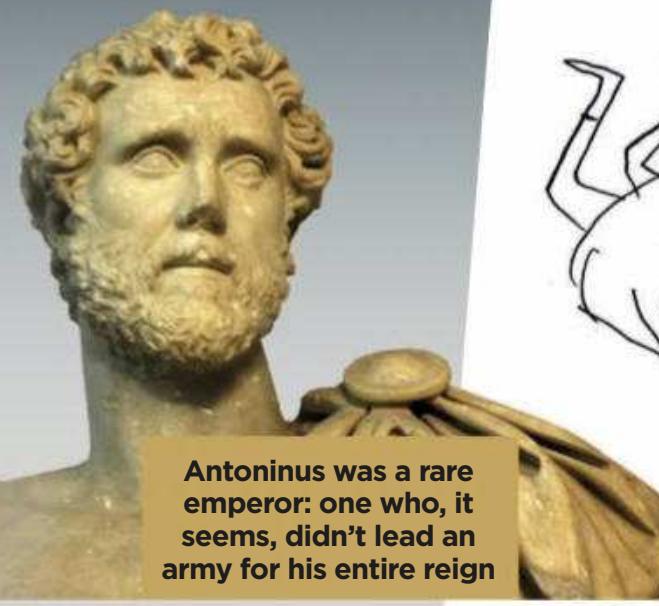


The name 'Colosseum' is believed to refer to a giant statue of Emperor Nero that once stood nearby. Only its plinth survives.

ANTONINUS PIUS

RULED AD 138-161

► One of the 'Five Good Emperors', who were all from the Nerva-Antonine dynasty, Antoninus's reign was marked by a long period of peace and prosperity across the empire. He expired in his mid-70s after enjoying an excessive amount of cheese at his ancestral estate in Etruria. The night of his feast was spent vomiting, and the next day he developed a fever. He died the following day, after passing the state to his adoptive sons, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

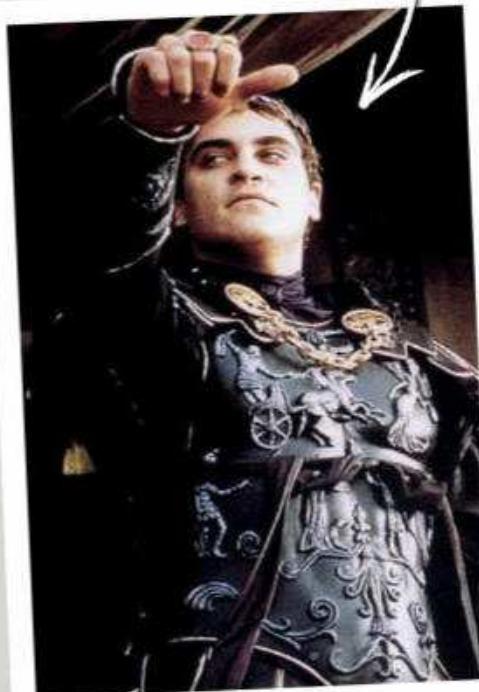


Antoninus was a rare emperor: one who, it seems, didn't lead an army for his entire reign



ANTONINUS PIUS DIED AFTER GORGING ON CHEESE. THE LAST WORD HE UTTERED WAS "EQUANIMITY."

Roman statesman and historian Cassius Dio described Commodus as "not naturally wicked", but as "guileless and easily led into lustful and cruel habits"



Commodus (played by Joaquin Phoenix in *Gladiator*) liked to think of himself as a demigod

COMMODUS WAS STRANGLED TO DEATH IN HIS BATH BY HIS WRESTLING PARTNER.

CARACALLA

RULED AD 198-217

► Regarded as one of the most bloodthirsty emperors, Caracalla had his brother killed in AD 211 so that he would no longer have to co-rule with him. While travelling to visit a temple in Turkey, Caracalla stopped to relieve himself and was stabbed by one of his soldiers. The man was angry that he had not been promoted to centurion, so Caracalla's enemies persuaded him to end the emperor's reign.

Caracalla made it a capital offence to utter his brother's name



CARACALLA WAS STABBED BY A DISGRUNTLED SOLDIER WHILE RELIEVING HIMSELF.



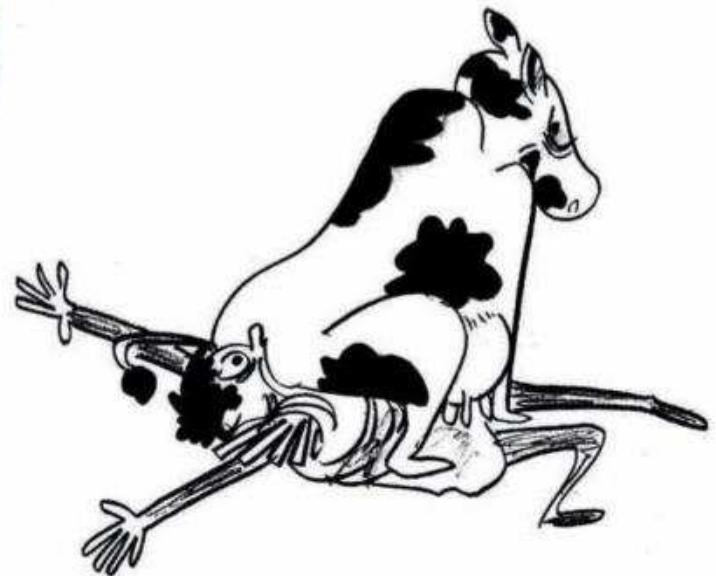
Shapur's triumph over Valerian is depicted in a gigantic rock relief at Naqsh-e Rostam in Iran

VALERIAN

RULED AD 253-260

► Valerian's first decree as emperor was to task his son Gallienus with ruling the West so that he could march to repel the Sassanid invasion of the East. He had some success, recovering Antioch and Syria, but in AD 260 he was captured by the Sassanid King, Shapur I - who used him as a foot stool. There are differing tales as to his ultimate end: some say Valerian was forced to drink molten gold, others that he was flayed alive and subsequently stuffed as a trophy.

Valerian was not the only Roman ruler that Shapur triumphed over: the other man here is the Philip the Arab, the emperor who paid the Sassanids 500,000 gold denarii to broker a peace in AD 244



VALERIAN WAS CAPTURED BY THE PERSIANS AND IS SAID BY SOME TO HAVE BEEN SKINNED AND STUFFED WITH MANURE.

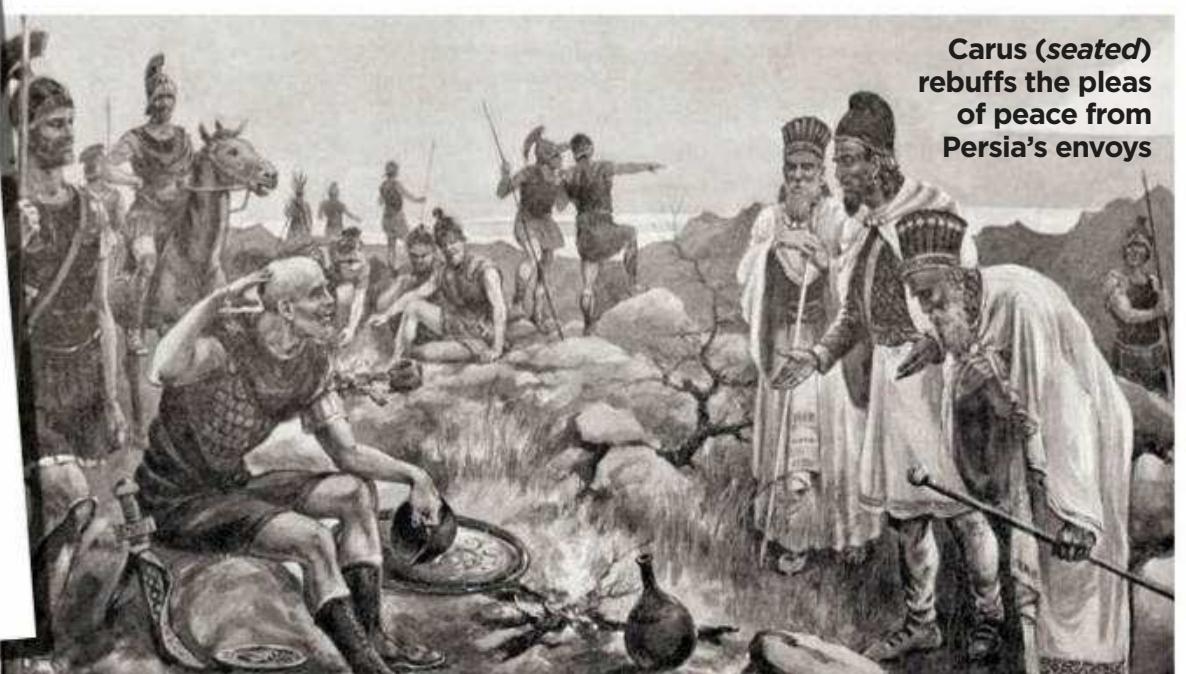


CARUS WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CARUS

RULED AD 282-283

► Carus's short reign was defined by victories on the battlefield. He triumphed over the Quadi and Sarmatians in Germania, and annexed Mesopotamia en route to war with the Sassanids in Persia, where he swept aside the armies of Bahram II. Then, during a violent storm, Carus mysteriously died. Some believed his tent was struck by lightning - a sign of the gods' displeasure. Superstition caused his armies to retreat, and Rome relinquished its grip on Persia.



Carus (seated) rebuffs the pleas of peace from Persia's envoys

JULIAN

RULED AD 361-363

► Julian is remembered as being the last pagan ruler of the Roman Empire, who restored many Hellenistic temples and practices – including animal sacrifice – in an attempt to reduce the influence of Christianity. When he was struck by a spear at the Battle of Samarra in AD 363, his physician attempted to treat the wound by suturing his damaged intestines and irrigating them with wine – actions that may have hastened his death.



Julian is now known as 'the Apostate' owing to his strident attempts at religious reform



JULIAN WAS STABBED IN THE INTESTINES WHILE BATTLED THE PERSIANS. HE DIED OF A HEMORRHAGE AFTER HIS PHYSICIAN POURED WINE INTO THE WOUND.



VALENTINIAN BURST A BLOOD VESSEL IN HIS HEAD WHILE YELLING AT GERMAN ENVOYS.

Valentinian is said to have fed people he condemned to die to his pet bears

VALENTINIAN I

RULED AD 364-375

► Valentinian, the last emperor to conduct campaigns across both the Danube and Rhine, wasn't known for being a calm and collected chap. At an audience with envoys from the Germanic Quadi tribe – who were disgruntled that the empire was building fortifications in their territory – Valentinian became so enraged with their attitude that he burst a blood vessel in his head whilst screaming at them.



JOANNES WAS DECAPITATED WHILE RIDING A DONKEY AROUND THE HIPPODROME.

JOANNES

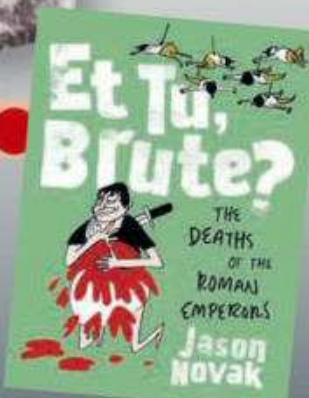
RULED AD 423-425

► Joannes was a senior civil servant, unexpectedly elevated to the highest office of the Western Roman Empire after the death of Honorius. He failed to establish a firm grip and was considered a usurper to Valentinian III, whom Theodosius II – the Eastern emperor – nominated as the true heir in AD 424. After losing the inevitable war, Joannes was captured and taken to Aquileia in Italy. He then had his hand cut off and was paraded around on a donkey while being jeered and taunted. To finally put him out of his misery, he was beheaded.

GET HOOKED

READ

These illustrations are from Jason Novak's *Et Tu, Brute?* (WW Norton, 2018), a compendium of the outlandish and unexpected ways that Roman emperors have met their ends.



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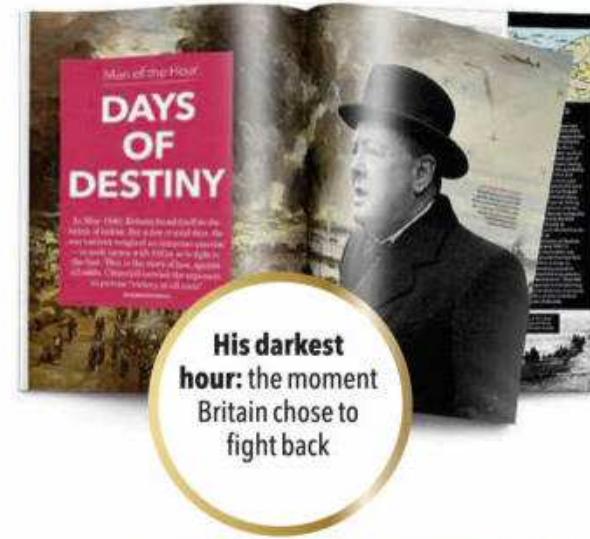
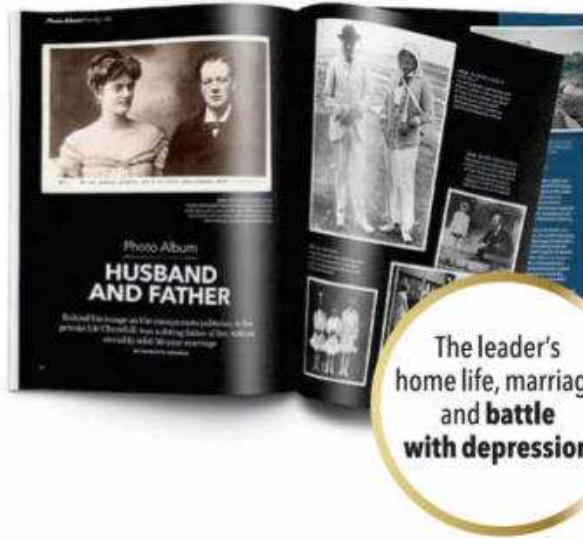
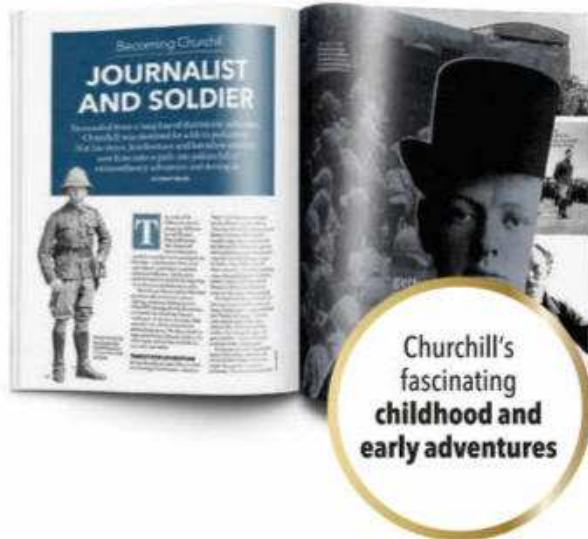
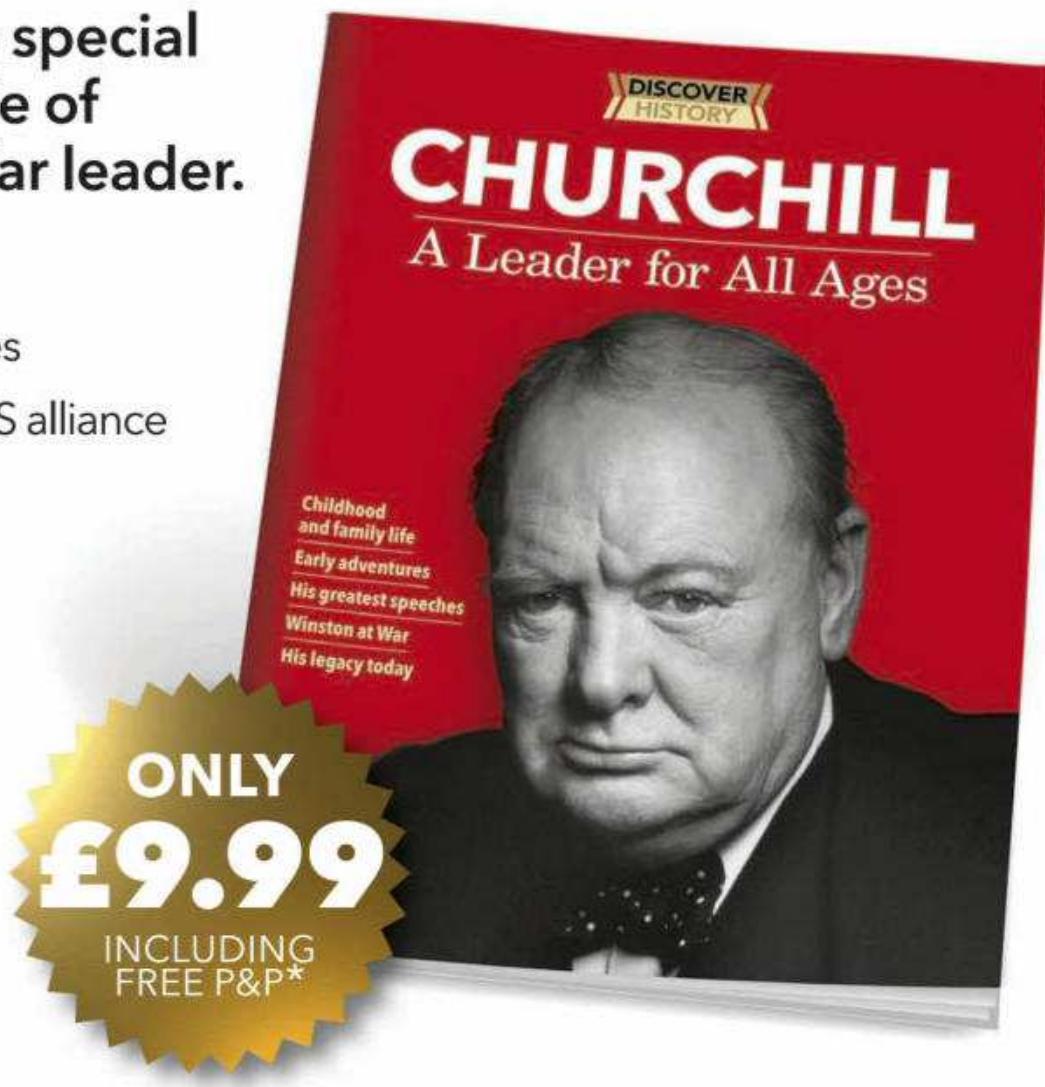
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COLOUR IN TIME

Regular *History Revealed* contributors **Dan Jones** and **Marina Amaral** offer us a fresh glimpse of the past – by colourising some of history's most influential black and white photos

The Colour of Time

A New History of the World 1850-1960

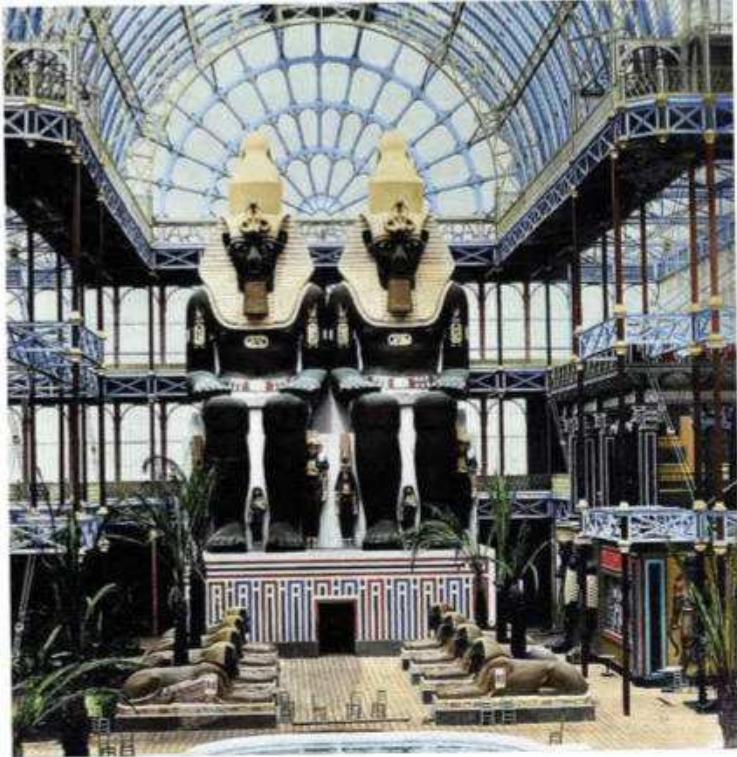
Dan Jones & Marina Amaral

The Colour of Time (Head of Zeus, 2018), is out in hardback now – and you can see more colourised images from Marina every issue on page 16.

GETTY

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

The mid-19th century was marked by war, expansion and innovation



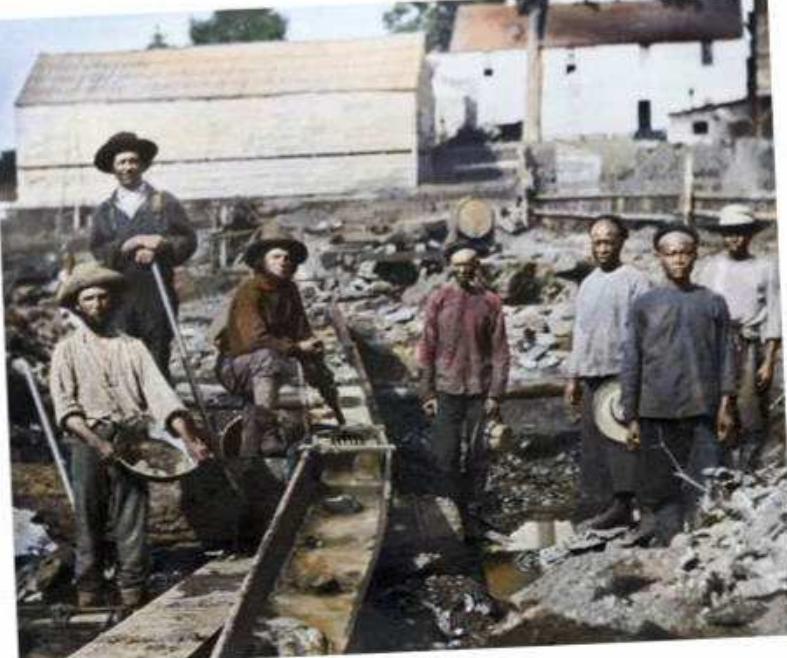
THE GREAT EXHIBITION

A celebration of plunder and wonder, this grand show exhibited 100,000 objects from around the world, including casts of Abu Simbel in Egypt.



THE SS GREAT EASTERN

Isambard Kingdom Brunel died weeks after his largest ship's maiden voyage. It succeeded in laying telegraph cables across the Atlantic.



GOLD RUSH JITTERS

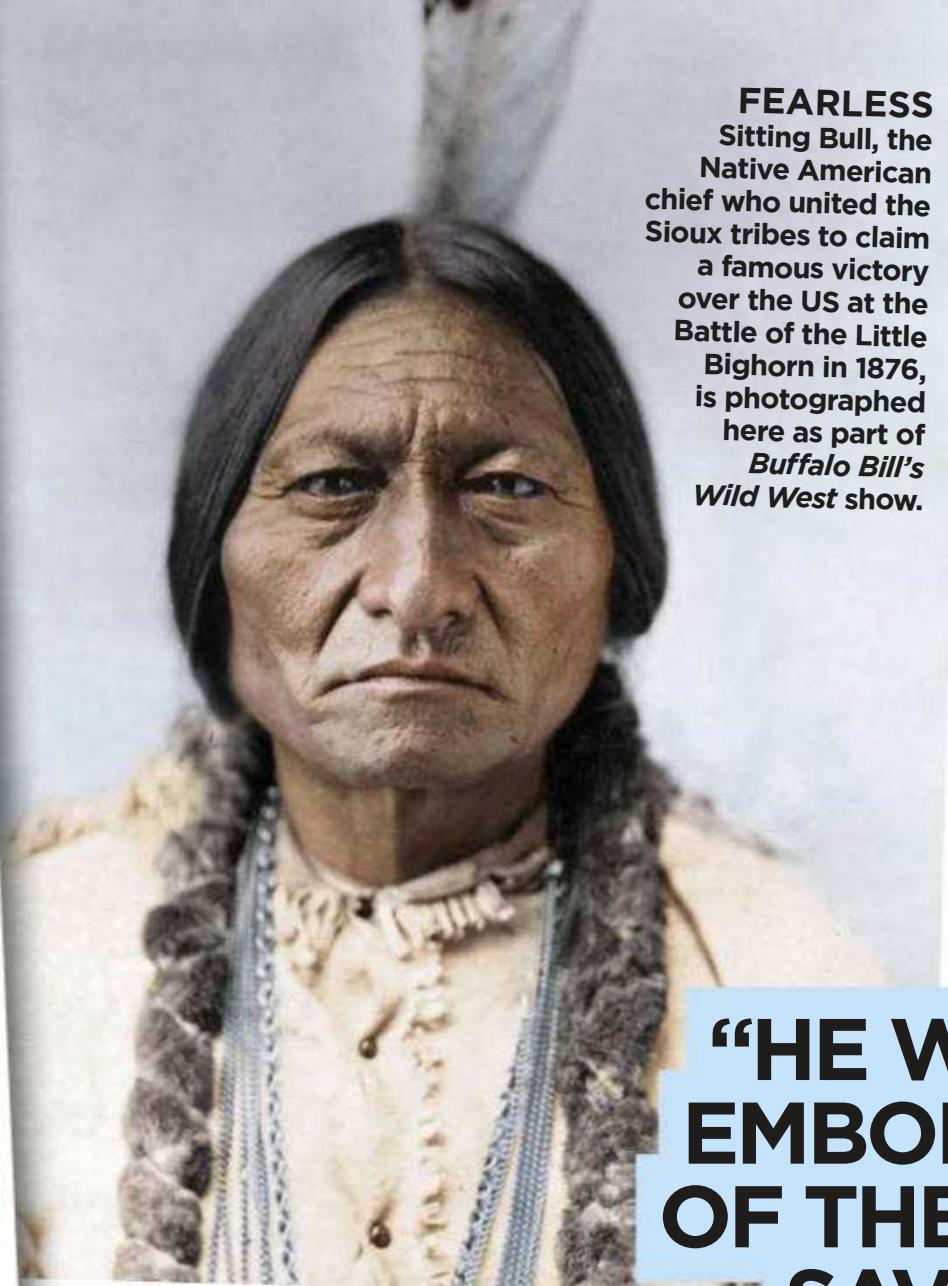
The discovery of gold in California in 1848 drew fortune seekers to the state, including thousands from China, fleeing the erratic Qing dynasty



GIRL (GRABS) POWER

Empress Dowager Cixi seized control of the imperial Chinese court in 1861, ruling as regent for more than 47 years - breaking the protocol that women should not be involved in politics. This photograph was taken in 1903.





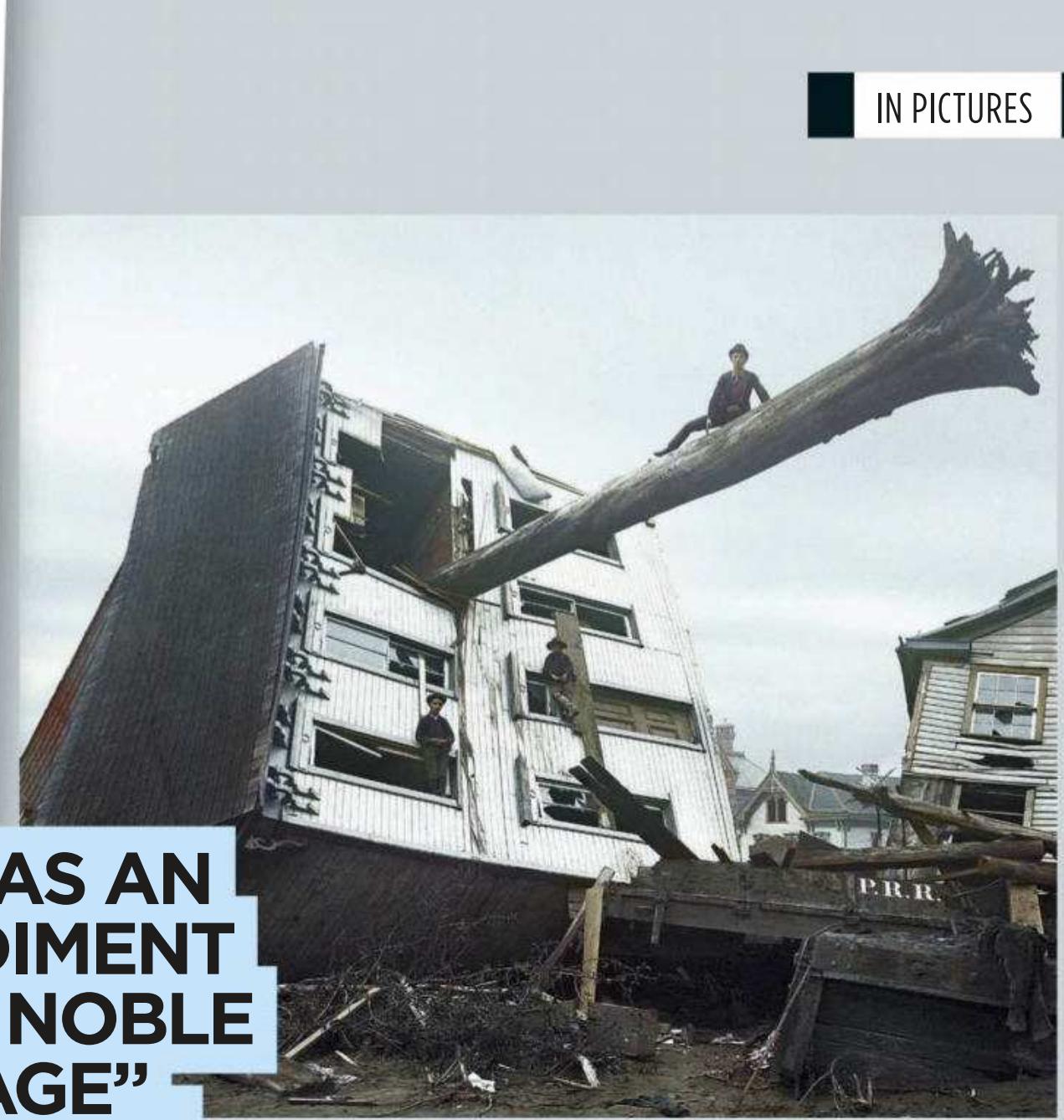
FEARLESS
Sitting Bull, the Native American chief who united the Sioux tribes to claim a famous victory over the US at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, is photographed here as part of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

"HE WAS AN EMBODIMENT OF THE NOBLE SAVAGE"

DAN JONES ON SITTING BULL



EMANCIPATION
After the abolition of slavery and the end of the American Civil War in 1865 came the enormous task of finding homes and work for newly liberated slaves.



CATASTROPHE
More than 2,200 people died when the South Fork Dam breached in 1889, unleashing the river into the Pennsylvanian settlement of Johnstown. This house was speared by a tree and washed through the town – amazingly, all of its occupants survived.

GOING FOR SILVER
At the first modern Olympics, held in Athens in 1896, there were no gold medals – winners received a silver medal and an olive branch. Inspired by the Ancient Greek games to honour Zeus, the Olympics have been held every four years since, except during the two world wars.



GETTY

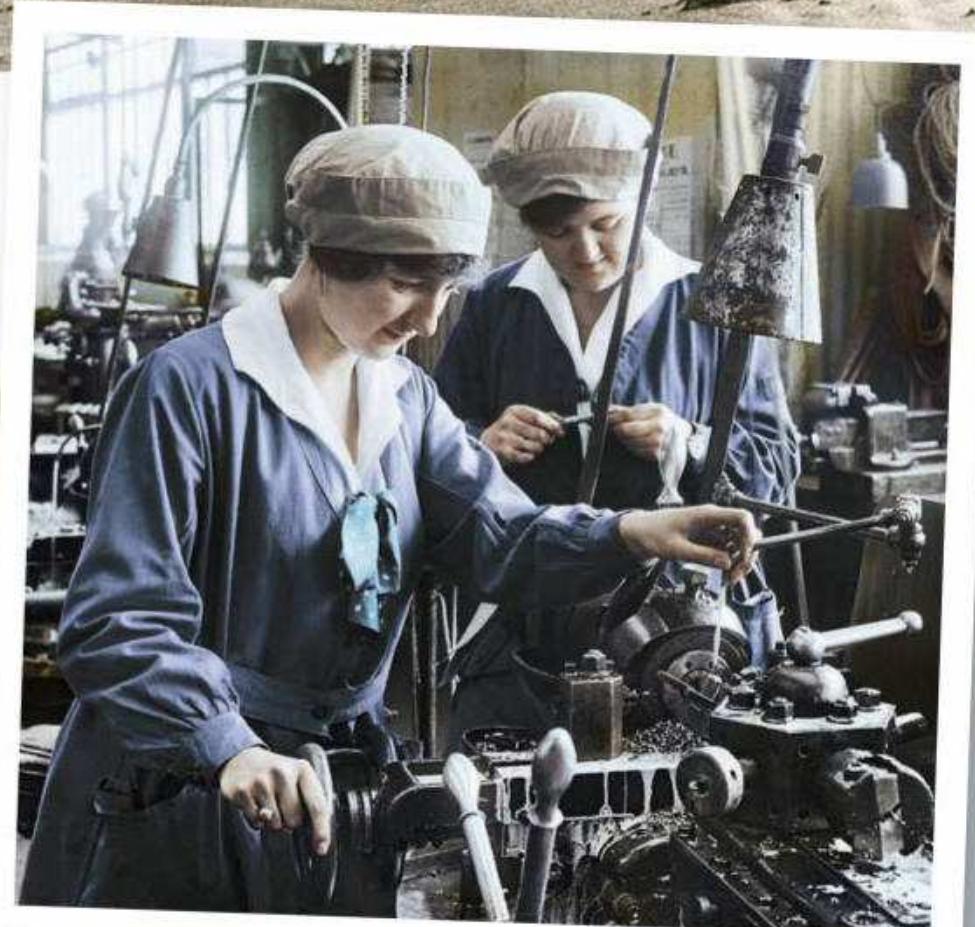
HIGH AS A WRIGHT
Orville and Wilbur Wright make one of their 700-plus glider flights ahead of the first successful demonstration of a powered aircraft – the sprucewood biplane *Wright Flyer* – in December 1903.

“WE HAVE TRIED TO SPREAD OUR GAZE ACROSS CONTINENTS AND CULTURES”

MARINA AMARAL AND DAN JONES ON THE COLOUR OF TIME



GANG LIFE
Butch Cassidy (far right) and his legendary gang, pictured around 1900. By this point they were wanted in several states for bank and train robbery.



WORKING IN A MAN'S WORLD
World War I saw women take on traditionally male occupations, such as delivering post, labouring in the field and – as is the case with these women in Tyneside, England – making munitions in factories.

THE GOLDEN AGE

The Roaring Twenties saw prosperity and political tension across the world

IN PICTURES



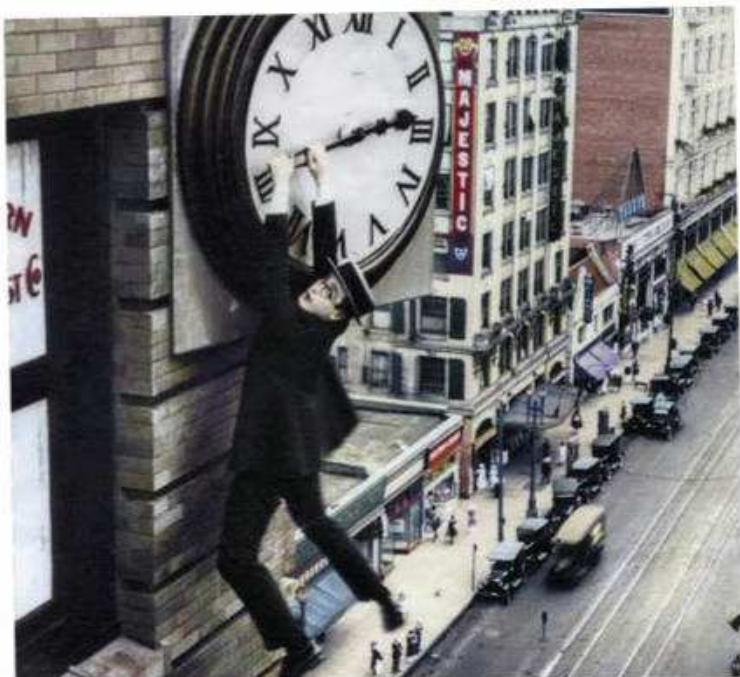
TOO MUCH LEG?

Though the interwar years led to a re-examination of women's place in society, modesty was still upheld. This man is checking that women's bathing suits aren't too short in Washington, DC.



COMMUNISM COMES TO BRITAIN

After the Russian Revolution of 1917, communism gained traction elsewhere. The Communist Party of Great Britain organised protests in 1920 against poor working conditions.



QUIET SLAPSTICK

Silent movies were at their peak in the 1920s. Harold Lloyd, one of the highest-earning actors of the era, is seen here in the comedy *Safety Last!* It wowed audiences with its outrageous stunts.

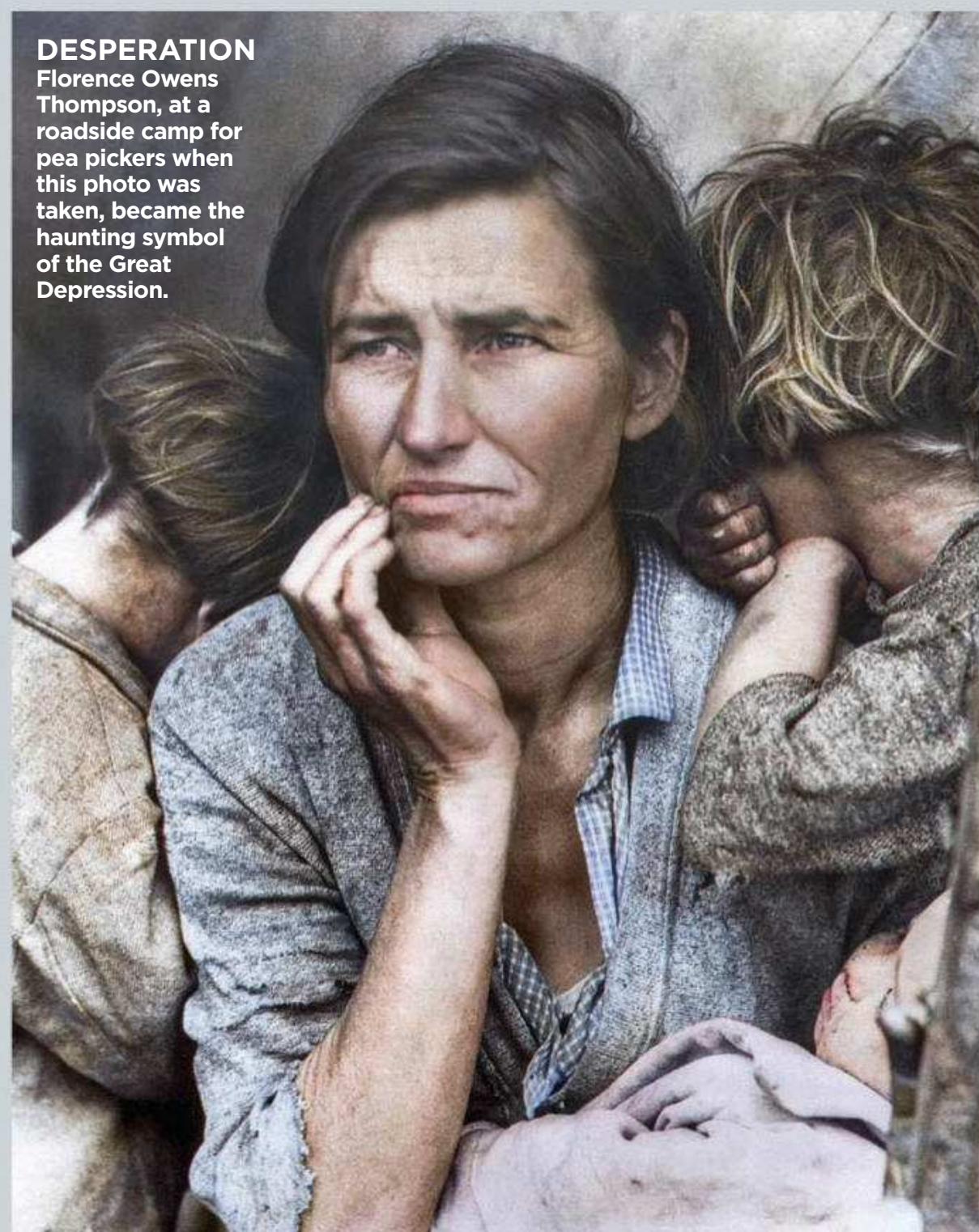


PAST FIGHTS FUTURE

A desert chief of the Ethiopian Empire prepares to face Mussolini's invading forces in 1935, a conflict that would pit horses and pre-1900 firearms against tanks and mustard gas.

DESPERATION

Florence Owens Thompson, at a roadside camp for pea pickers when this photo was taken, became the haunting symbol of the Great Depression.

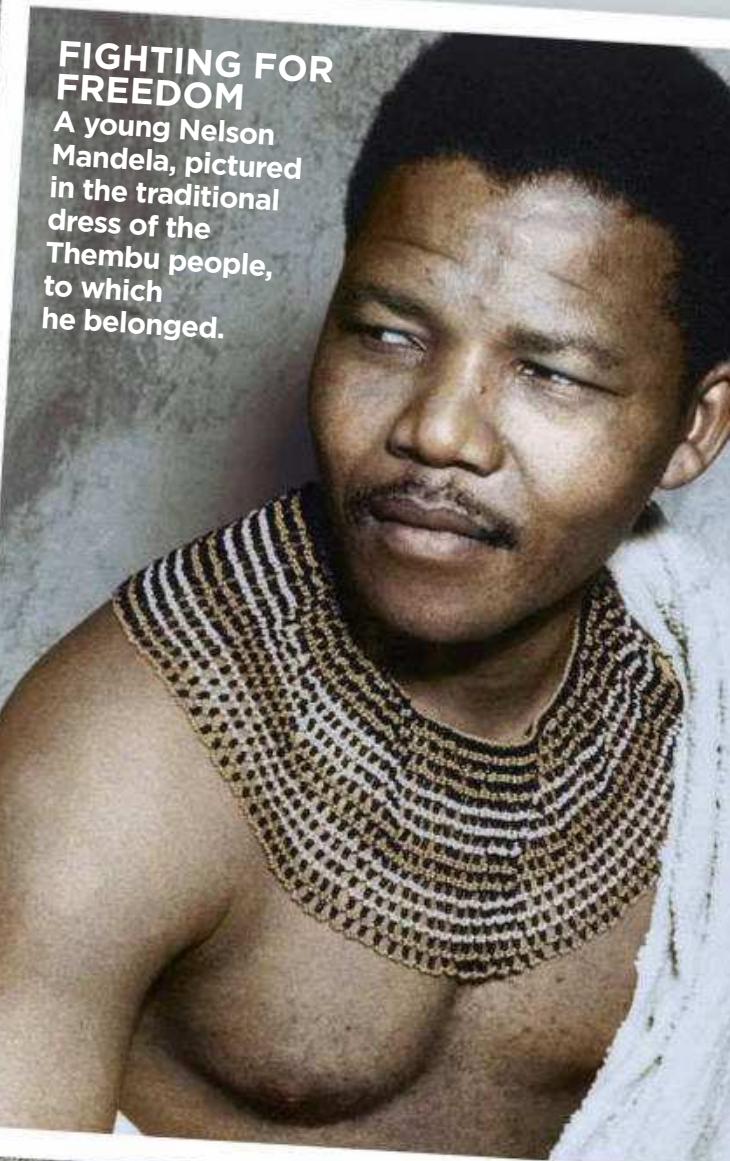




“BOTH SIDES POSSESSED WEAPONS CAPABLE OF DESTROYING THE HUMAN RACE”

DAN JONES ON THE COLD WAR

DYNAMO DELIVERS
These are just some of the 933 ships that evacuated soldiers of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk, where they were facing imminent annihilation by German forces after the Battle of France.



CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON
The US detonated ‘Helen of Bikini’ – a plutonium bomb – underwater at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Marshall Islands in 1946; even today, the atoll is still believed to be too radioactive for habitation.

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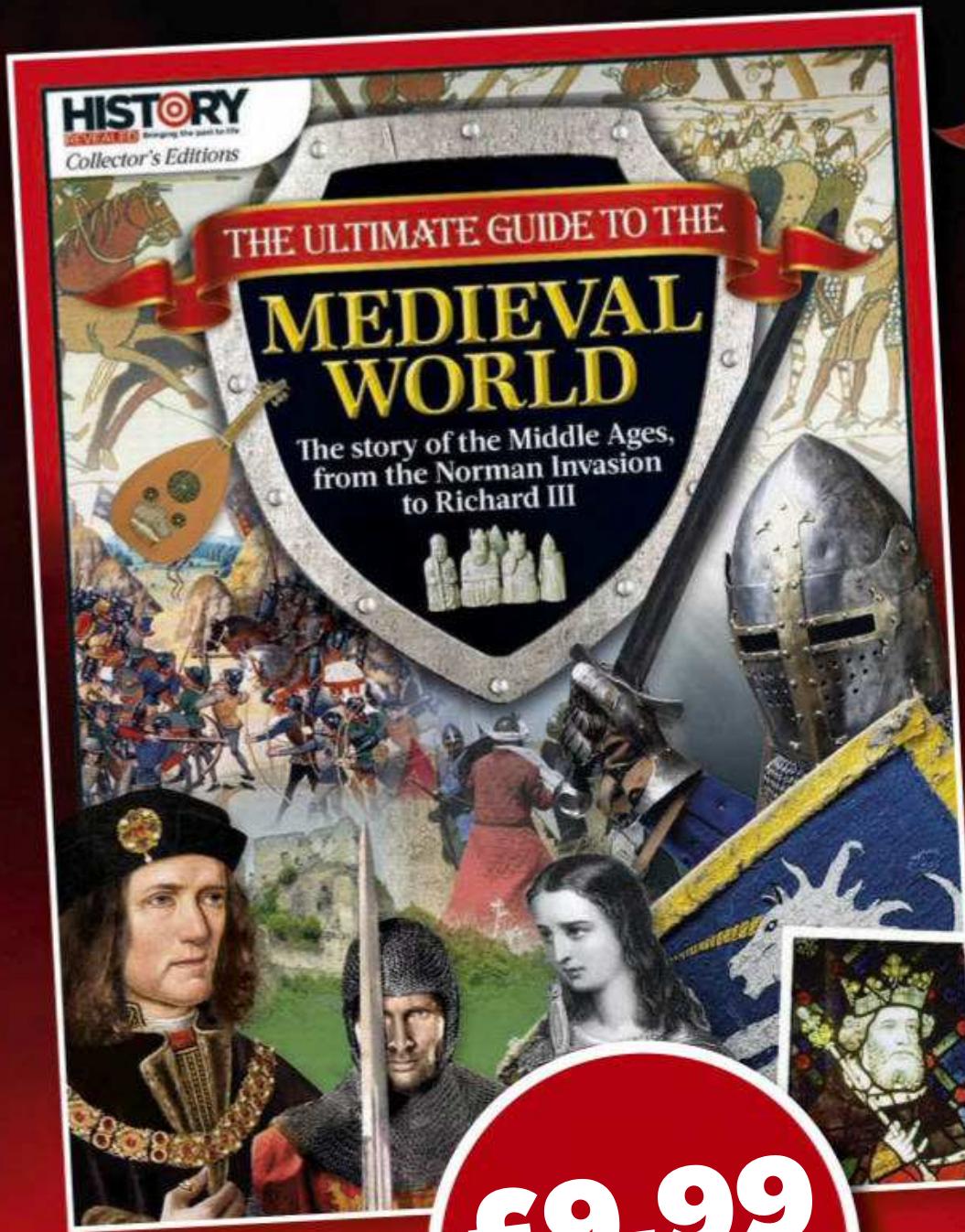
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER



DID YOU KNOW?

A STICKY FOUNDATION
Sections of the Great Wall owe their longevity to a rather unusual mortar - glutinous rice flour. Just as strong and waterproof as cement, this 'sticky rice' sealed the bricks so tightly that weeds are unable to grow between them.

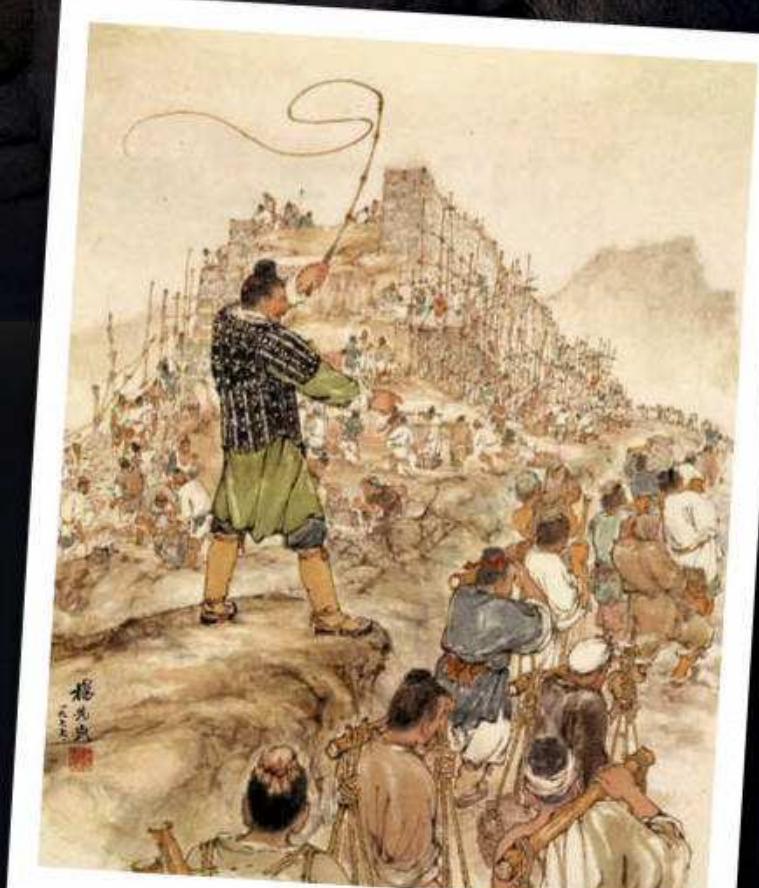
AT GREAT COST
At least 400,000 people, many of them slaves, died during the construction of the Great Wall of China

HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO BUILD THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA?



The Great Wall isn't a single wall at all, but a series of bulwarks and fortifications. The first went up some four centuries before Qin Shi Huang, who became China's first emperor in 221 BC, ordered a decade-long project to unite and expand these defences into a single barrier.

Construction to create the current 13,000 miles of wall continued, on and off, for more than two millennia. Much of what remains was built during the Ming Dynasty. While intended to keep out foreign invaders, Genghis Khan demonstrated how even a wall as great as this had a flaw. He marched his Mongol horde around one of the sides.





What did women use for tights in World War II?



Rationing hit wartime Britain hard, on the dinner table and the wardrobe. Women had to sacrifice their nylon stockings, which had only been introduced in 1939, as the material could be put to better use making parachutes, cords and rope.

Yet the propaganda machine kept making it clear that women should not let their standards of dress drop, for fear of the effect on morale. "Beauty as duty," read the posters. While stockings could be acquired on

the black market, or by getting friendly with an American GI carrying goodies from across the pond, most used a homemade option – adding flavour to their style, though it wouldn't be everybody's cup of tea.

By painting their legs with gravy browning or cold tea, women could go out bare skinned with the illusion that they were wearing hosiery. Drawing a dark line up the back of their legs with an eyebrow pencil completed the look.

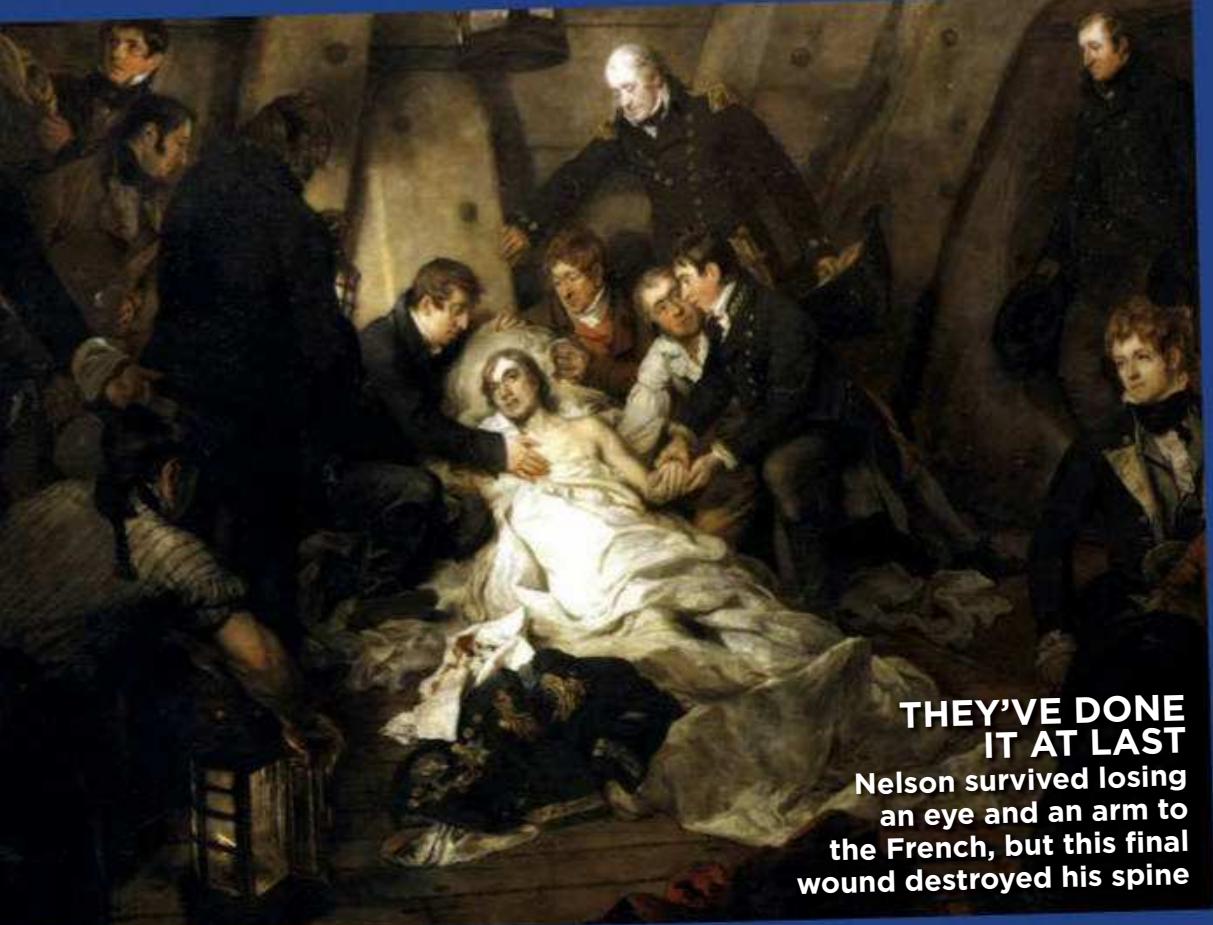
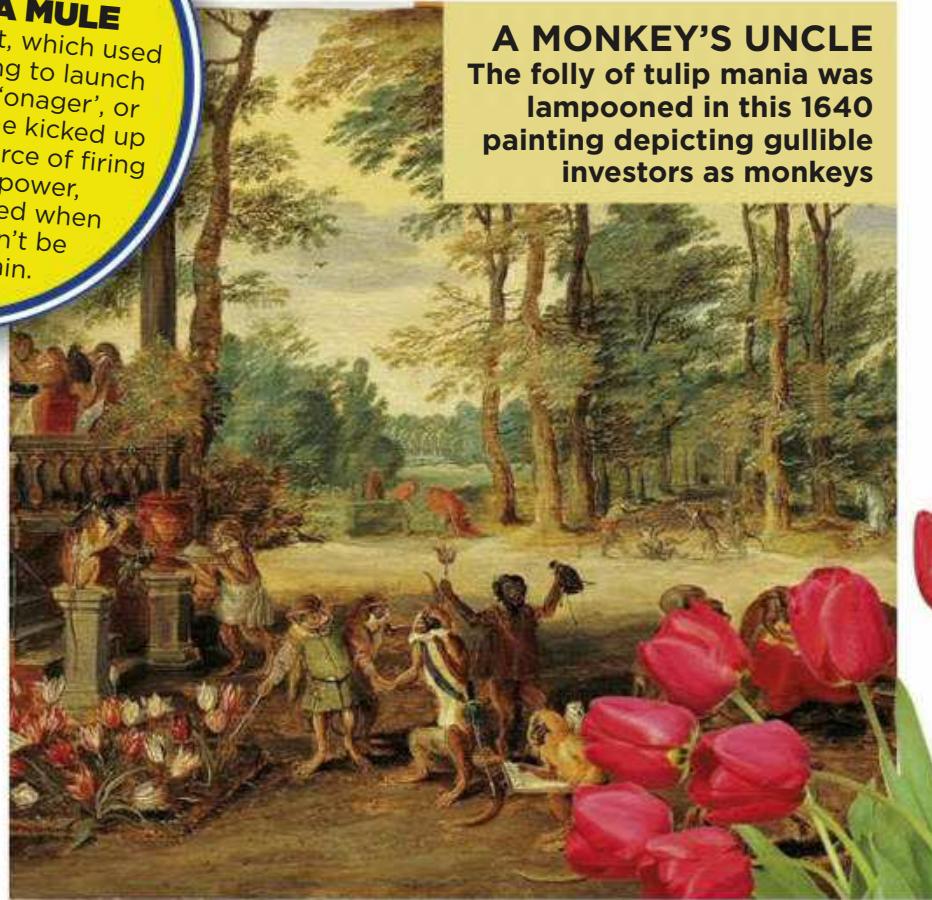


ARE TULIPS FROM THE NETHERLANDS?

They are an icon of the country, a blooming big tourist attraction and caused a 17th-century financial bubble in which the Dutch bought their bulbs for as much as a house cost in Amsterdam, but tulips did not originate in the Netherlands. Cultivated in the Ottoman Empire – their name derives from the word for 'turban' – and as far as Pakistan, Afghanistan and India, they came to what was then the Dutch Republic in the 16th century. Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent presented bulbs from his gardens to the Austrian ambassador, who then passed them to friend and botanist Carolus Clusius. He settled in Leiden and, literally, wrote the book on tulips.

Clusius's work and flowery experiments became so popular that his garden regularly fell victim to raids. As Dutch fortunes grew, so did the tulip industry. The Netherlands accounts for 80 per cent of current global trade and 100 per cent of tulip manias.

A MONKEY'S UNCLE
The folly of tulip mania was lampooned in this 1640 painting depicting gullible investors as monkeys



THEY'VE DONE IT AT LAST
Nelson survived losing an eye and an arm to the French, but this final wound destroyed his spine

Did Nelson say "Kiss me Hardy"?

It took Horatio Nelson three hours to die on 21 October 1805, after being hit by a musket ball at the Battle of Trafalgar, so he had time to say many things. He even stopped those carrying him to the surgeon so he could dispense some advice to a midshipman, and asked Thomas Hardy, his friend and captain of the HMS Victory, to care for his mistress – "poor Lady Hamilton".

Then, he asked for the famous kiss from his long-time comrade. Accounts say Hardy knelt and kissed Nelson on the cheek and forehead. "Kiss me Hardy," weren't the admiral's final words, though, as he continued to murmur orders, before reportedly declaring, "Thank God I have done my duty".

Hardy had one more task to do for Nelson – carrying a banner at his funeral, after the body had been transported to Gibraltar in a cask of brandy.

WHY ARE HORSESHOES LUCKY?



Given how crucial horses have been in the galloping development of civilisations, let's make hay and say it's little wonder that horseshoes became infused with fortune. Their good luck status also has a supernatural twist, as iron was thought by many cultures to ward off evil spirits.



Was there a **knights'** code of chivalry?



It is often lamented how chivalry is dead in the modern age, yet – in a manner of speaking – it never formally existed. There was never a single set code for a knight to swear by. Chivalry was a general moral system used in the Middle Ages to promote gallantry in battle, courtesy at court, and instil honour and piety – all while protecting Christianity during the ravages of the Crusades.

Notions of what constituted a chivalric act spread through poems, writings and from generation to generation of nobles. The epic *Song of Roland*, composed in the 11th or 12th century, follows an army of Charlemagne. Its core tenets are fear God, serve the liege lord, defend the weak, live by honour and for glory, respect women and refuse reward.

Geoffrey de Charney wrote his Book of Chivalry in the mid-14th century, while myths, particularly the Arthurian stories, enhanced the image of the chivalrous knight.

Yet rather than just a set of principles and ideals to aspire to, rules of chivalry were also written

This belief was nailed down by the legend of St Dunstan, a keen blacksmith and a 10th-century Archbishop of Canterbury. When the Devil came to him, Dunstan nailed a horseshoe to his hoof and agreed to remove it only if the Devil promised never to enter a place where a horseshoe hangs.

as preventative laws. Don't forget, crusading knights could be bloodthirsty warriors who believed themselves to be utterly vindicated by God.

This might explain why Bishop Warin of Beauvais suggested, in 1023, an oath of chivalry that included some helpful reminders of things knights shouldn't do – such as attack unarmed clergy, steal or kill livestock, rob or kidnap, burn houses without reason, assist criminals, or assault noblewomen.



DARK KNIGHTS
It's all fun and games until someone stabs their downed opponent to death

272

The height, in cm, of the tallest-known person in history, Robert Pershing Wadlow. The American, dubbed the Giant of Illinois, was 8 feet and 11.1 inches.



R.M.S. "TITANIC"

APRIL 14, 1912

FIRST CLASS DINNER

HORS D'OEUVRE VARIETIES

OYSTERS

CONSONME OLGA

CREAM OF BARLEY

SALMON, MOUSSELINE SAUCE, CUCUMBER

FILET MIGNON LILI

SAUTE OF CHICKEN LYONNAISE

VEGETABLE MARROW FARCIE

LAMB, MINT SAUCE

ROAST DUCKLING, APPLE SAUCE

SIRLOIN OF BEEF CHATEAU POTATOES

GREEN PEAS

CREAMED CARROTS

BOILED RICE

PARMENTIER & BOILED NEW POTATOES

PUNCH ROMAINE

ROAST SQUAB & CRESS

RED BURGUNDY

COLD ASPARAGUS VINAIGRETTE

PATE DE FOIE GRAS

CELERY

WALDORF PUDDING

PEACHES IN CHARTREUSE JELLY

CHOCOLATE & VANILLA ECLAIRS

FRENCH ICE CREAM

FANCY FARE

Celery was once much more of a treat than it is today

What was the last meal served on Titanic?



On the evening of 14 April 1912, hours before the iceberg collision, the *Titanic*'s first-class passengers sat down for their last meal aboard the ship – and for some, the last meal of their lives. As menus have been salvaged from the wreck, we know that it was a good one.

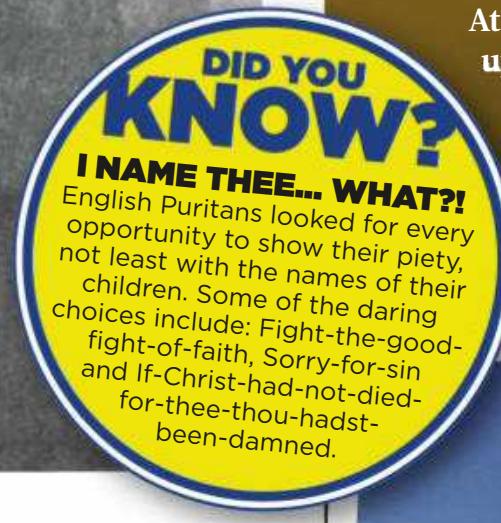
The final meal is better described as a feast. Oysters, filet mignon, poached salmon, chicken Lyonnaise, foie gras and roasted pigeon were some of the delicacies, each served with a different wine. For dessert, one option was Punch Romaine, citrus sorbet drenched in rum and champagne. With all meals as extravagant as this, the kitchen staff of 113 cooks, 15 first cooks, 12 pastry chefs, five sous chefs, six bakers and five butchers were kept busy.

No second-class menus from that night have been found, but we know that breakfast included grilled ox kidneys and Yarmouth bloaters (herring). Those holding the cheapest tickets tended to have a hearty lunch of stew and something light in the evening.

On the 100th anniversary of the sinking, several restaurants recreated the first-class spread, including one in Hong Kong that offered a 1907 bottle of wine rescued from the ship itself.



ALL RIFLED UP
Annie is estimated to have taught 15,000 women how to shoot



When did **Annie Oakley** learn to shoot?

Target You can rifle through history, but there aren't many sharpshooters as sharp as Annie Oakley. The star of *Buffalo Bill's Wild West* show, she could shoot dimes tossed into the air, snuff out candles, hit the bullseye on a target placed behind her using its reflection in a bowie knife to aim, slice playing cards edgewise and extinguish a cigarette in her husband's lips.

The American markswoman exhibited for royalty, including Queen Victoria, and was honoured by Chief Sitting Bull with the name Watanya Cicilla, or Little Sure Shot. She was eight years old when she took her father's rifle and shot at a squirrel sitting on a fence in her front yard – a perfect headshot.

Her furious mother forbade her from shooting until she was older. That ban didn't last too long, as little Annie was soon helping put food on the table and making enough money to pay off the mortgage by selling game.

Her rise to fame was triggered after she challenged professional sharpshooter Frank Butler at the age of 15. He managed to hit 24 out of 25 targets, which would have seen off any other competitor, but Oakley didn't miss a single shot.

You'll have to imagine a cheesy line about Oakley finding her target with Butler's heart too, because the two were married not long afterwards and he trusted her to shoot all those cigarettes from his lips.

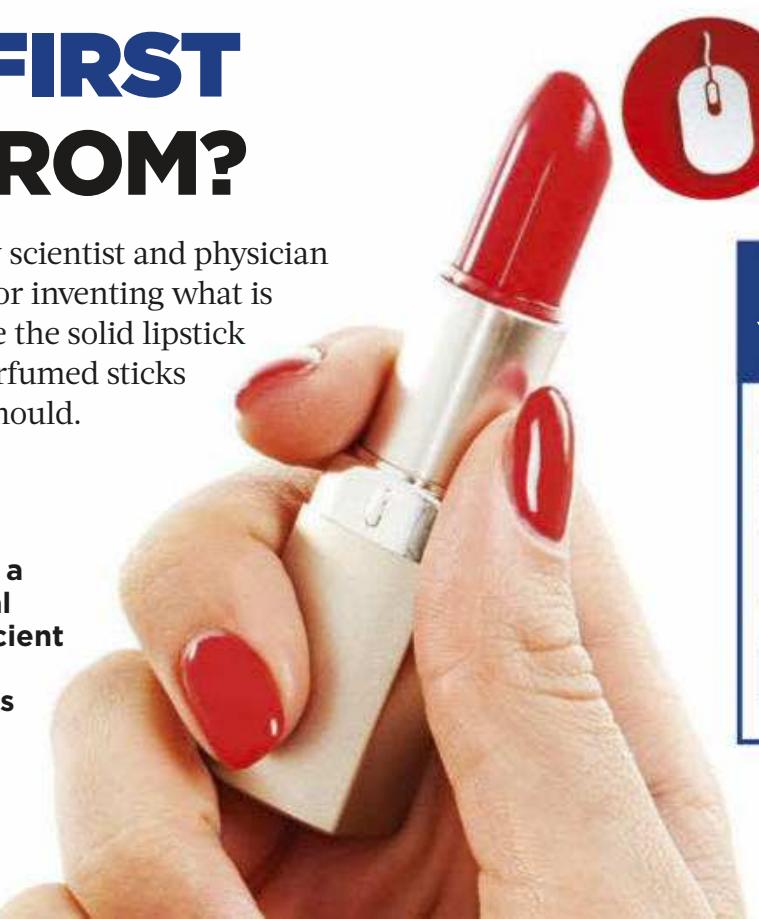
WHAT WAS THE FIRST LIPSTICK MADE FROM?

Target How would you like to paint your lips with a mixture of lead and crushed gemstones? That's what Sumerian women, and men, were doing 5,000 years ago.

Fruit juices, clay dust, henna and beeswax also gave lips fuller colour, while the Ancient Egyptian preference for purple and black required a concoction of carmine dye made by grinding up insects. Cleopatra supposedly added a layer of fish scales for shimmer. If none of these appeal, thank the

10th-century scientist and physician Al-Zahrawi for inventing what is thought to be the solid lipstick by rolling perfumed sticks in a special mould.

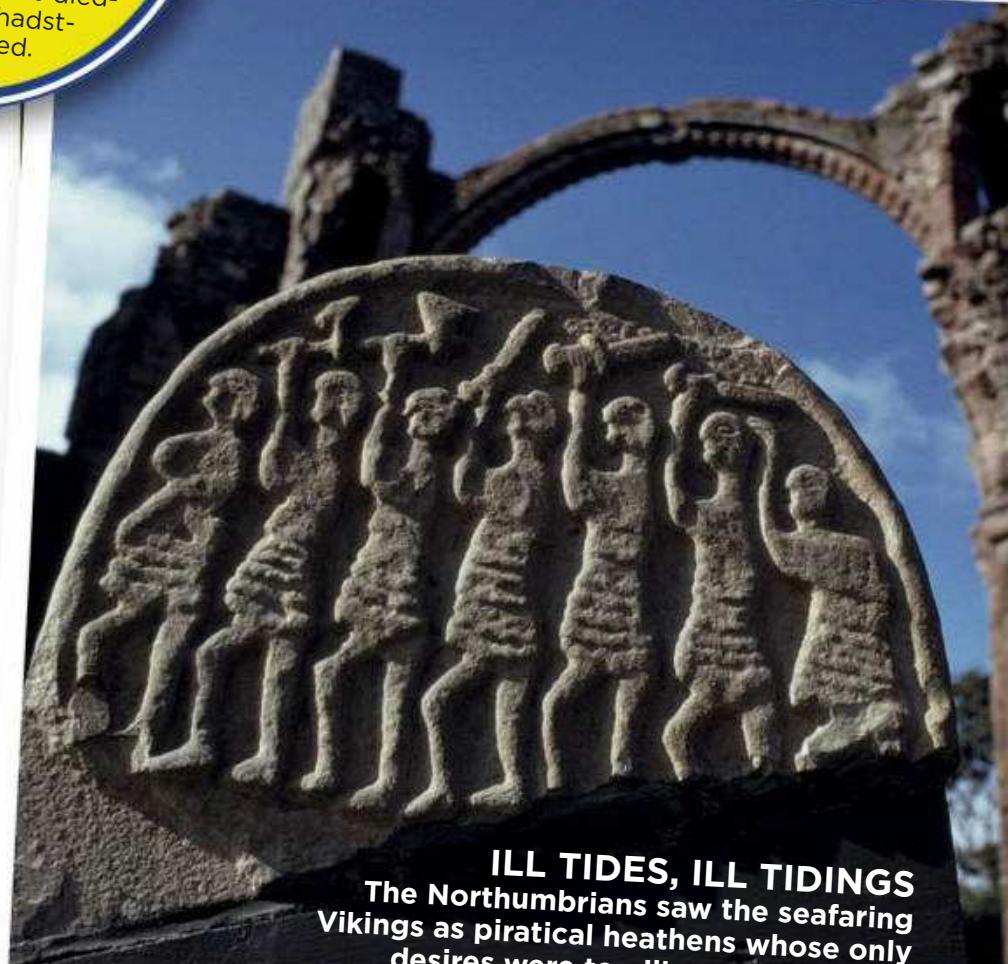
GENDER NEUTRAL
Lipstick was a sign of social status in Ancient Egypt, for both genders



When did the **Viking Age** end?

Target It is traditionally said that the raiding, pillaging, hair-styling age of the Vikings, which began in Britain with the ransacking of Lindisfarne in AD 793, ended with the failure of Harald Hardrada's invasion in 1066. Yet the Viking influence spread from the Middle East to North America, and could not be undone by a single defeat in battle.

At the same time that Hardrada was picking up his career-ending neck injury at Stamford Bridge, the Norman Conquest was being launched. Its leader, and future King of England, was William, the great-great-great-grandson of Rollo, a Viking.



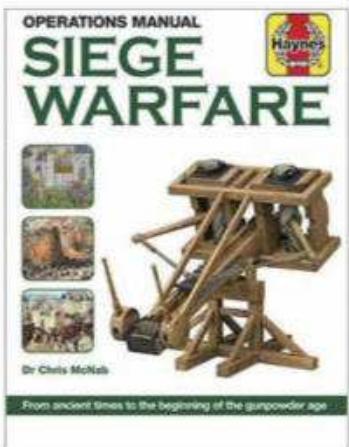
ILL TIDES, ILL TIDINGS
The Northumbrians saw the seafaring Vikings as piratical heathens whose only desires were to pillage and plunder

MORE Q&A ONLINE
Visit www.historyrevealed.com/qa for more astounding history mysteries.

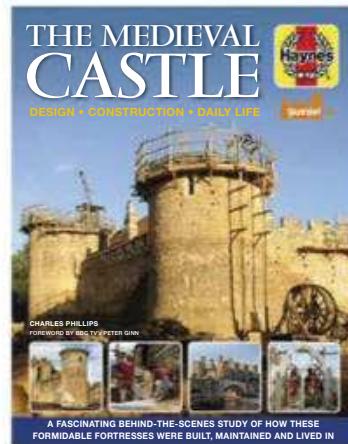
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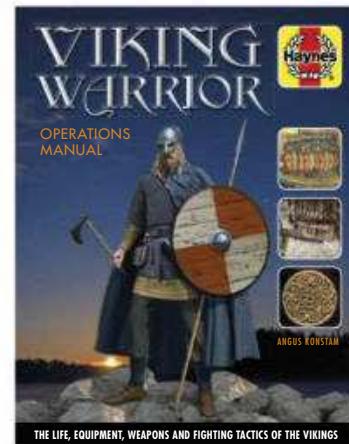
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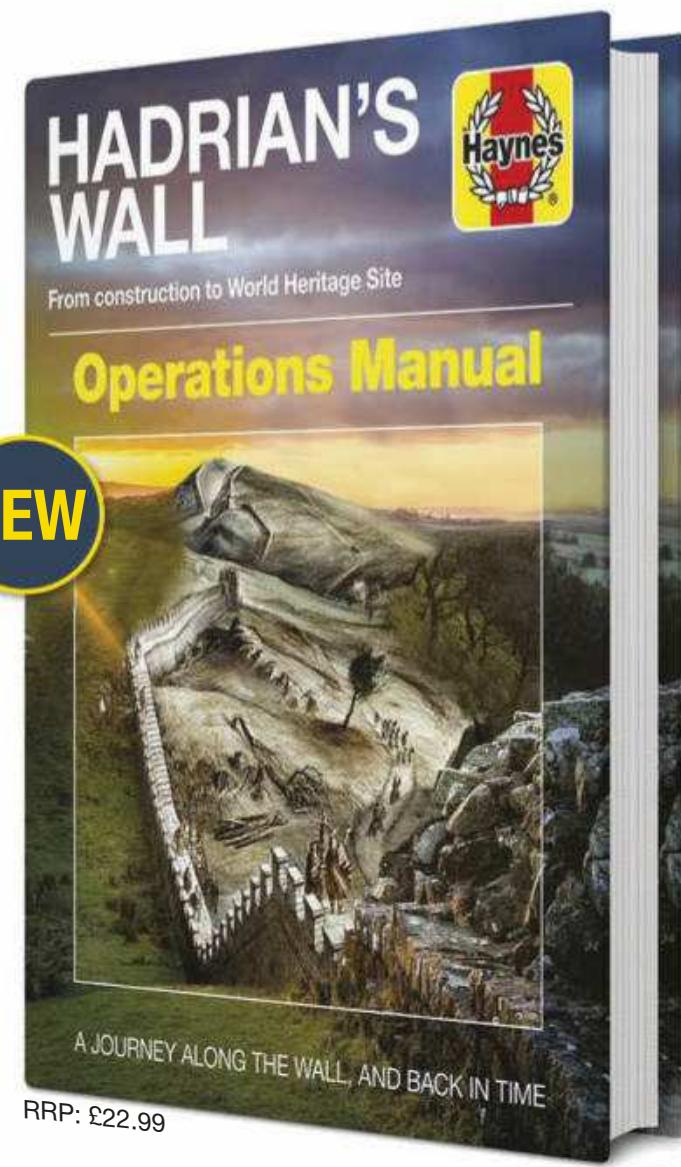
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ON OUR RADAR

A guide to what's happening in the world of history over the coming weeks

The polar exhibits will explore Ernest Shackleton's 1912 expedition in the *Endurance*, amongst others

Statue of Grace Darling, who helped to rescue shipwrecked sailors in 1838, and the frontispiece of the 1588 *Mariner's Mirror*

NEW GALLERIES

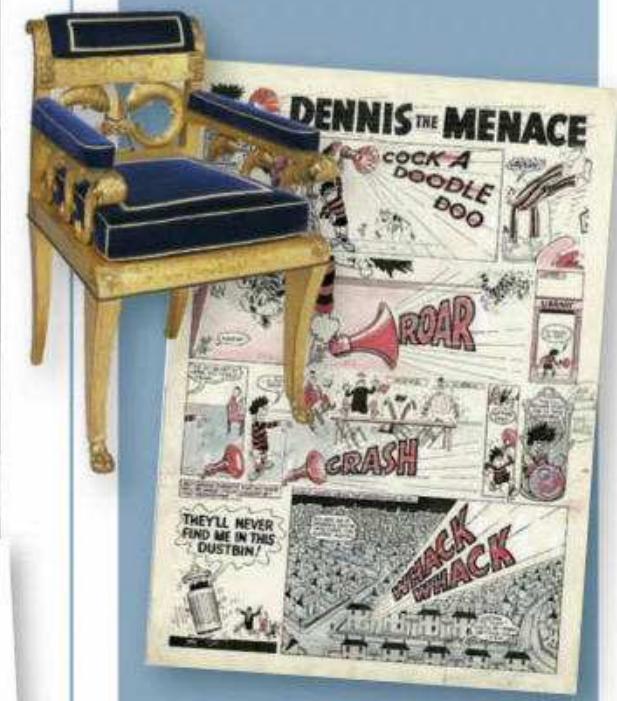
National Maritime Museum

Greenwich, London, opens 20 September
www.rmg.co.uk/national-maritime-museum

Four new galleries are opening at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich to celebrate the pioneering explorers of the globe's oceans. Tudor and Stuart Seafarers will look at the roles played by pirates and monarchs, as well as the expansion of Britain's naval power. Both Polar Worlds and Pacific Encounters hear from those who travelled to uncharted territories, while Sea Things examines the personal stories and relationships people have with the sea.

WHAT'S ON

A new V&A gallery opens in Dundee p79



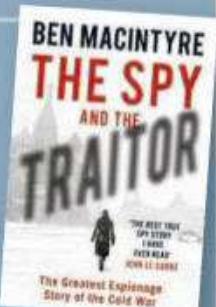
BRITAIN'S TREASURES

Iona Abbey, birthplace of Scottish Christianity...p84



BOOK REVIEWS

Our look at the best new releases...p86



POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Your best photos of historical landmarks...p90





NEW MUSEUM

V&A Dundee

Dundee waterfront, opens 15 September
www.vam.ac.uk/dundee

Celebrating Scottish creativity and design, the V&A is opening its first museum outside of London in Dundee. It is also Scotland's first museum dedicated to design, and will recall the nation's design heritage through the ages whilst also looking at the future. The 8,000-square-metre building, situated on the waterfront, has been built to resemble the cliffs of East Scotland.





Journalist and *Have I Got News for You?* captain Ian Hislop curated the exhibition

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM X2, J. FERNANDES/D. HUBBARD/TT TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM XI

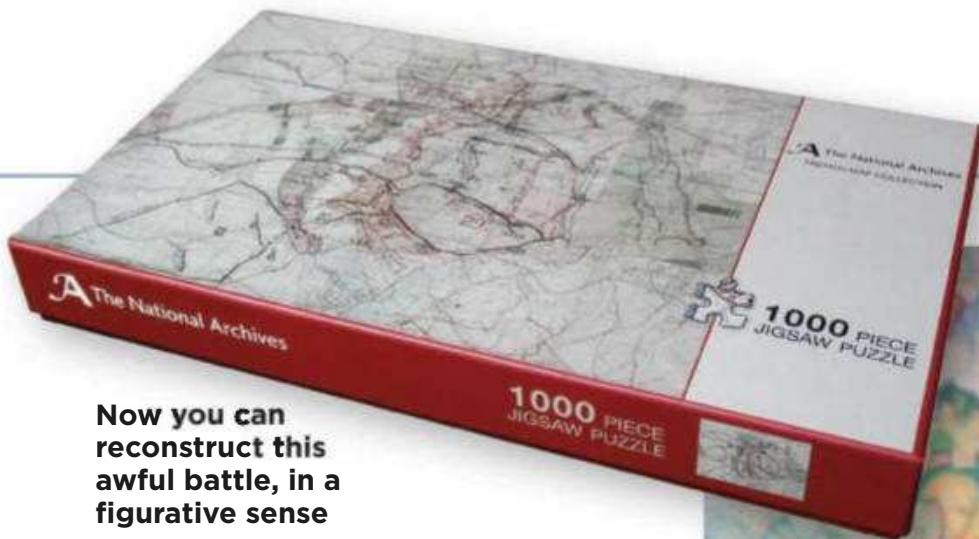
EXHIBITION

I Object: Ian Hislop's Search for Dissent

The British Museum, London, 6 September 2018 to 20 January 2019
www.britishmuseum.org/whats_on/exhibitions/i_object.aspx

James Gillray's brutal caricature of the overindulgence of George IV, then Prince of Wales, will be on display, as will be this Day of the Dead figure

Throughout history, brave figures have stood against authority and oppression, and *Private Eye* editor Ian Hislop has chosen items from the collections of the British Museum that illuminate the stories of these protestors and dissenters. From ancient Babylonian propaganda to coins defaced by suffragettes, the exhibition poses a question: is there something innate that makes us rebel? The museum lampoons itself through the inclusion a piece of hoax cave art put on display briefly – unnoticed by staff – by Banksy, 13 years ago.



Now you can reconstruct this awful battle, in a figurative sense

TO BUY

Trench Map Jigsaw

The National Archives Bookshop, £19.99
<http://bookshop.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Try and tackle this epic 1,000-piece jigsaw, based on a trench map housed in the National Archives. The map dates from 1 July 1916 and shows where each British division of VIII Corps was on the morning of the Battle of the Somme. The timing of the map is especially poignant given the devastation suffered during this battle – something to think about while trying to piece together the puzzle.

FESTIVAL

Gloucester History Festival

Various locations throughout Gloucester, 1-16 September
www.gloUCESTERhistoryfestival.co.uk

Gloucester History Festival returns with re-enactments, heritage open days, and talks from Lucy Worsley, Janina Ramirez, Michael Wood, David Olusoga and more. This year's theme is women and leadership, and Helen Pankhurst and Harriet Harman will discuss the future for women in politics as well as those who fought for the vote.



Harriet Harman was Minister for Women and Equality



FILM

Hurricane

In cinemas on 7 September

The true story of Polish pilots who took part in the Battle of Britain is told in *Hurricane*. *Game of Thrones* star Iwan Rheon plays Jan Zumbach, one of the members of No 303 Polish Fighter Squadron who joins the RAF, bravely flying Hurricanes against the Luftwaffe to protect Britain, and eventually free Poland. One of the last surviving Hurricanes is featured in the film.

THEATRE

Nawr Yr Arwr/Now the Hero

The Brangwyn Hall, Swansea, 25-29 September
www.nowthehero.wales

This ambitious Welsh production aims to tell the story of three generations of soldiers using the backdrop of Swansea's Brangwyn Hall. Artist Marc Rees has teamed up with writer Owen Sheers and composer Owen Morgan Roberts to bring to life the medieval Welsh poem *Y Gododdin*, which tells of an epic battle. As part of 14-18 NOW, the UK's arts programme to commemorate the centenary of World War I, this production follows the lives of a WWI soldier and one from the modern day – looking at the stories of battles through three periods of Welsh history.

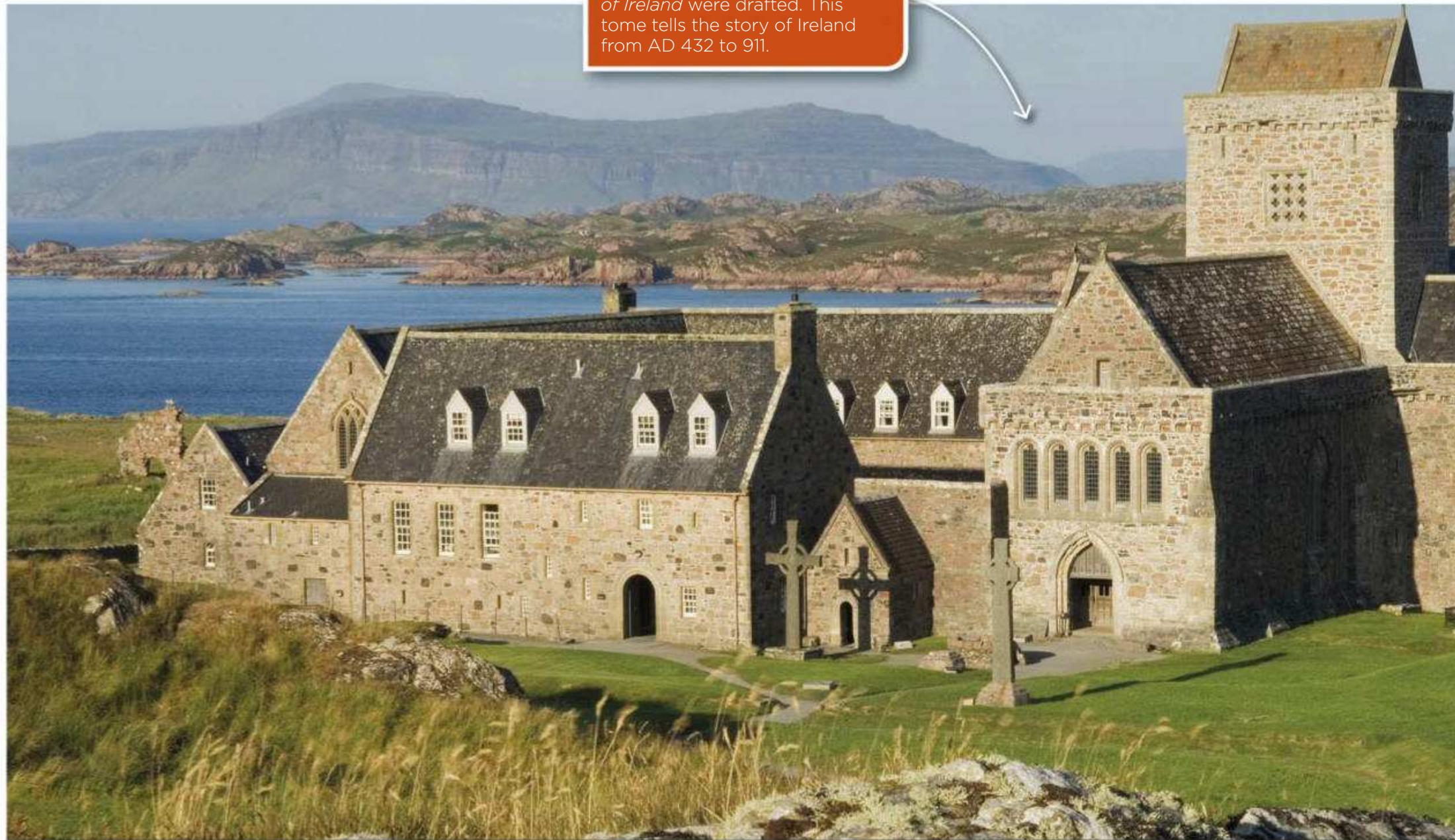
The contemporary soldier will be played by a real serviceman: David Williams was a captain in The Rifles, and was posted to Iraq and Afghanistan

Around 145 Polish airmen fought in the Battle of Britain



► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- **Battle of Prestonpans Re-enactment** – Parade and re-enactment of the first significant clash of the 1745 Jacobite rising. Greenhills, Prestonpans, 15-16 September. www.eastlothianbattles.com/ppans-2018
- **Battle of Britain air show** – WWII spitfires take to the skies over the iconic airfield of IWM Duxford. Duxford, Cambridgeshire, 22-23 September. bit.ly/2MaVOP



THE GOOD BOOKS

Iona wasn't only famous for the *Book of Kells*. It was here that several sections of the *Chronicle of Ireland* were drafted. This tome tells the story of Ireland from AD 432 to 911.

BRITAIN'S TREASURES... IONA ABBEY

Founded by an itinerant priest in the sixth century, this holy community would gain fame across Europe and offer Christianity the regional root it needed to grow

GETTING THERE:
A public ferry will take you to Iona from Fionnphort, Mull. Ferries to Mull depart from Oban.



OPENING TIMES AND PRICES:
Daily between April and September. From October to March, the site is fully open Monday to Saturday, but on Sundays only Abbey Church, Michael Chapel, Shrine and grounds are open. Adults £7.50, children aged five to 15 £4.50, under fives free

FIND OUT MORE:
www.historicenvironment.scot

The island of Iona, off the tip of Mull in the Inner Hebrides, is just 1.5 miles wide, three miles long and has a population of around 120. As well as being tranquil, it is home to one of the oldest sites of Christian worship in Western Europe, where the foundations of Christianity in Scotland were laid down.

Iona Abbey, today a Benedictine church, was founded in the sixth century by St Columba, an Irish priest who was exiled to Scotland with 12 companions in 563 AD. He founded Iona's original church and monastery.

Soon, Christianity began to spread amongst the Picts (who lived in what is now eastern and northern Scotland) and later to the Anglo-Saxons of Northumbria. Like other Celtic Christian sites, the monastery would have been built from wattle and timber. Surrounding a central church, there would have been a refectory, a library, dormitories and a guest house for visiting pilgrims. The wooden chapel is believed to have been replaced by one of stone in around AD 800.

The first sighting of the Loch Ness monster is attributed to

Columba. It is said that he encountered a mysterious creature after one of his followers attempted to cross the River Ness, which feeds into the loch. Columba is said to have made the sign of the cross and commanded the beast to leave the man alone, which the monster apparently did – fleeing “as if it had been pulled back by ropes,” according to Adomnán, a later abbot who wrote the definitive book on Columba’s life.

The monastery became a pioneering hub of creativity where sculptors, metalworkers and

A 1549 survey records that 48 Scottish kings are interred at Iona Abbey, as well as eight Norwegian and four Irish rulers

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



ABBEY CHURCH

The 13th-century Benedictine church has a marble altar, the stone of which may have been quarried from elsewhere on the isle.



ST MARTIN'S CROSS

This Celtic stone cross still stands in the exact place where it was raised in the eighth century. It is carved with entwined snakes, symbols of rebirth in Celtic Christianity.



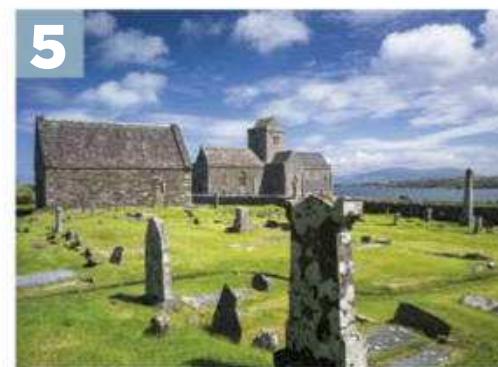
SRÀID NAM MARBH

Known as the 'Street of the Dead', this cobbled path forms the route funeral processions would have taken to the cemetery.



MUSEUM

Housed in what was probably the monk's infirmary, the museum contains items recovered from the ruins around the abbey, including fallen Celtic crosses.



REILIG ÒDHRAIN

Also known as St Oran's Graveyard, this burial ground contains the graves of many Scottish kings, as well as that of former Labour Party leader John Smith.



ST COLUMBA'S SHRINE

Although his remains are believed to have been moved in the ninth century, there is still a shrine dedicated to St Columba. It stands on the spot he was once buried.

"Iona is the burial place of many Scottish kings"

manuscript illuminators thrived, and the *Book of Kells* – a revered illuminated manuscript – may have been produced here. Iona became regarded across Europe as a founding centre for learning, while its sacredness made it the burial place of many Scottish kings, among them Macbeth, immortalised in the Shakespeare tragedy of the same name.

NORTHMEN'S FURY

From the eighth century, Vikings began to ravage the coasts of Britain, and Iona was a frequent target. Columba's remains were moved, several times, to sites across Scotland and Ireland to protect them. In AD 806, 68 monks were killed in a Viking raid on Iona, and in AD 825 the abbey

was burned down. These attacks led to the decline of the monastery and the monks being moved to a new abbey at Kells in Ireland; it's from here that the *Book of Kells* takes its name.

Iona was left abandoned as the Norwegians, Irishmen and Scots fought over the land. In the tenth century, it became a prominent part of the Kingdom of Alba. The current Benedictine abbey was founded on the site of Columba's original monastery in around 1203, this time with the addition of a nunnery, and a religious community flourished here once more.

The Scottish Reformation saw the abbey abandoned for a second time c1560, a fate that befell many other religious sites across

Scotland. That remained the case until 1899, when the Duke of Argyll transferred ownership of the ruins to the Iona Cathedral Trust, which set about restoring it. In 1938, the Iona Community – a group of men and women from different walks of life and various Christian denominations – set about reconstructing some of the medieval buildings.

Today, little of St Columba's original monastery can be seen above ground save for the Tòrr an Aba (Hill of the Abbot), where Columba's writing hut was believed to be, and the vallum, the earthen bank that surrounded the site. Nonetheless, the isle's mystical and isolated atmosphere makes it a popular spot for pilgrims and tourists alike. 

WHY NOT VISIT...

More idylls amongst the isles of Scotland

DUART CASTLE

Overlooking Duart Bay on Mull, this 13th-century castle has been restored to its former glory and has featured in many films over the years.

[www.visitmullandiona.co.uk/listings/duart castle](http://www.visitmullandiona.co.uk/listings/duart%20castle)

CALGARY BAY

This beach often appears in polls of Scotland's best thanks to its white sands and the hills that surround it.

www.visitscotland.com

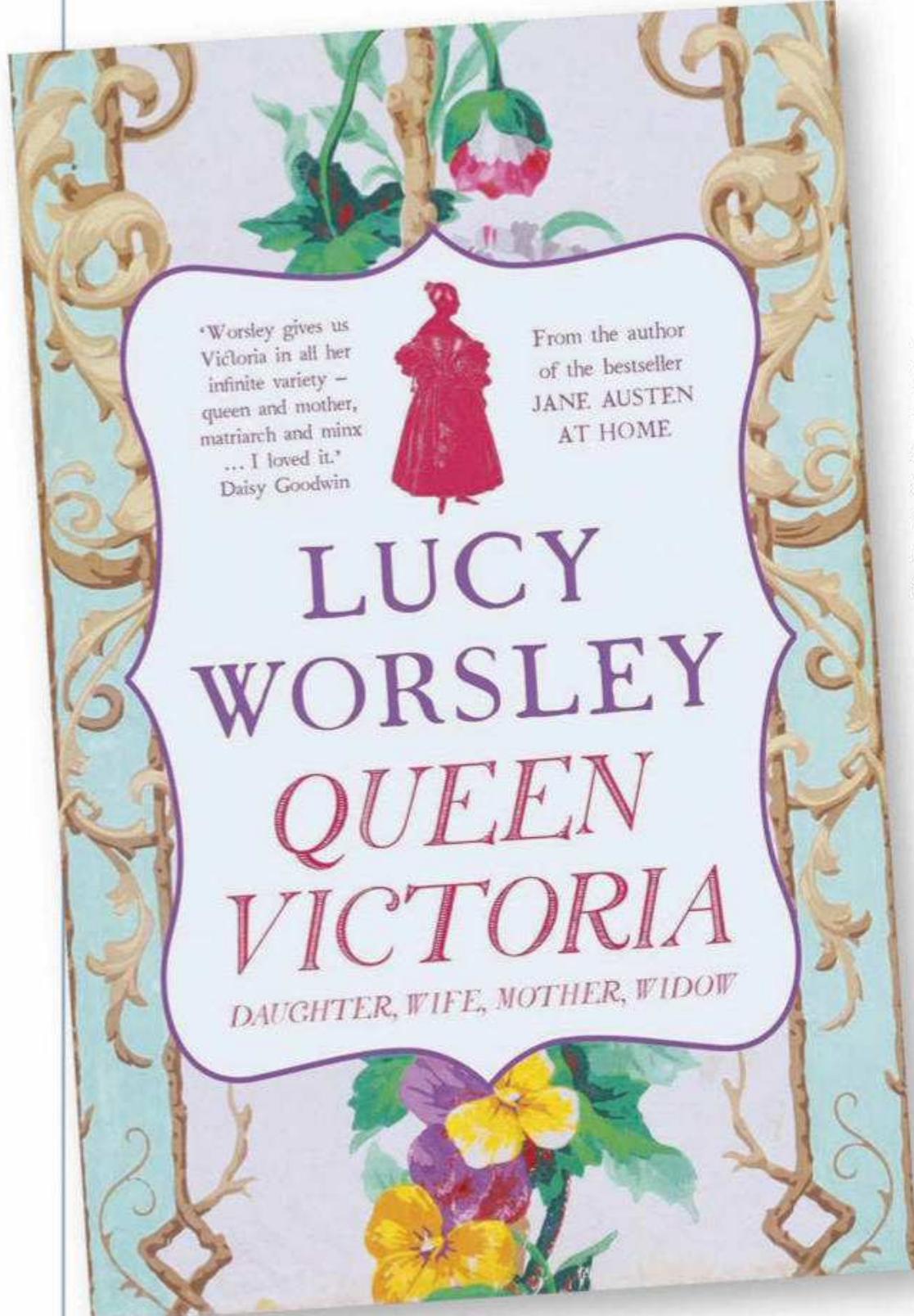
TRESHNISH ISLES

This archipelago is a popular destination for boat trips. Expect to see puffins, seals and even whales.

[www.southernhebrides.com/treshnish isles puffin territory](http://www.southernhebrides.com/treshnish%20isles%20puffin%20territory)

BOOKS

This month's best historical reads



“Worsley tells Victoria's story through 24 key moments spread across her reign”

Queen Victoria: Daughter, Wife, Mother, Widow

By Lucy Worsley

Hodder & Stoughton, £25, hardback, 432 pages

The endlessly enthusiastic historian and broadcaster Lucy Worsley turns her attention to Queen Victoria in her new book. Countless words have already been expended on the monarch, so Worsley takes a new approach to cracking the tough, seemingly dour façade: telling Victoria's story through 24 key moments spread across her reign. They reveal both the changes she experienced through her life and the forces that emerged again and again: gender roles, royal tradition and social pressure. It's a warm, humane look at a woman whose successes often masked her own deep unhappiness.

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH



Victoria's diaries give us an insight into the minutiae of her life





Victoria as a girl with her own mother, Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, the Duchess of Kent



Victoria had nine children with Albert, the last, Beatrice, born in 1857; he died in 1861, leaving her the world's most powerful single mother

MEET THE AUTHOR

Lucy Worsley, chief curator at Historic Royal Palaces, discusses Victoria's great contradictions and why the long-suffering Queen doesn't get as much credit as she deserves

The subtitle of your book charts four identities for Queen Victoria. What new image of her would you like to present?

I introduce her not only as a monarch, but as a daughter, wife, mother and widow. Pretty much all Victorian women were expected to fit into these roles, and I wanted to reveal how even a queen had to comply. She had to balance being subservient to the men about her, as was expected, with her role as a head of state. I think this was difficult, that it caused her suffering and what we might today perceive as mental health problems. But the success with which she managed to pass for being 'just' an ordinary, good little woman is

– I believe – the secret to the success of her reign.

What led you to structure your book around 24 different moments?

Because of a fantastic digitisation project carried out by the Royal Archives, the Bodleian Library, and ProQuest. They've made available online the millions of words contained in Queen Victoria's daily journals, making them more accessible than ever. This resource allowed me first to choose, then to reconstruct, 24 interesting days of her life, so readers can see her living her life in detail.

Having written this biography, what did you admire – and not particularly admire – about your subject?

My goodness, she can be infuriating, cruel to her children and full of self-pity. But when you realise the loneliness of her situation, you begin to excuse some of her bonkers behaviour. I ended up feeling admiration for her, but most of all, pity. Victoria cried upon learning that she was to become queen. As her mother told her, "you can never escape".

What does this story tell us about the wider attitude towards women in the Victorian era?

I enjoyed writing about some of the codes by which Victorian women lived their lives, some of which seem strange to us today. For example, the contemporary assumption that menopausal women become sex maniacs definitely explains some of the bad press she got regarding her servant John Brown mid-life. I suspect she inflicted terrible damage on her eldest son, Bertie, by finding him so inferior to his father, the supposedly perfect Albert. But I think she elevated Albert into a paragon because wives were 'supposed' to believe themselves inferior to their husbands.

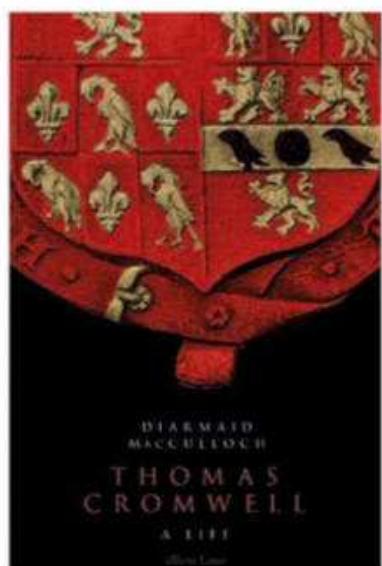


"I ended up feeling admiration for Victoria, but most of all, pity"

than acted. He may have had more brainpower, but she outdid him in emotional intelligence.

Do you think it's fair to say that this is a life marked by contradictions?

Yes, and the biggest is that she managed to present herself as both a good woman and a good queen. This appealed to the newly powerful people at the middle level of British society. Keeping them on side was vital to avoiding revolution. How could they take on their dear queen? She seemed to be just like one of them.

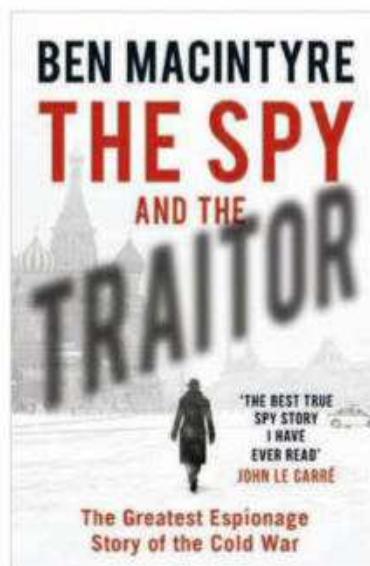


Thomas Cromwell: A Life

By Diarmaid MacCulloch

Allen Lane, £30, hardback, 752 pages

It's quite the career progression: from a self-described 'ruffian' with an obscure childhood in Putney to one of Tudor England's most powerful statesmen, Thomas Cromwell's rise was meteoric. By the 1530s, he had the power of the nation at his fingertips. Yet, sadly for Cromwell, his fall was just as total, and he was executed for treason in 1540. This extensive biography charts this story in vivid, rigorous detail.

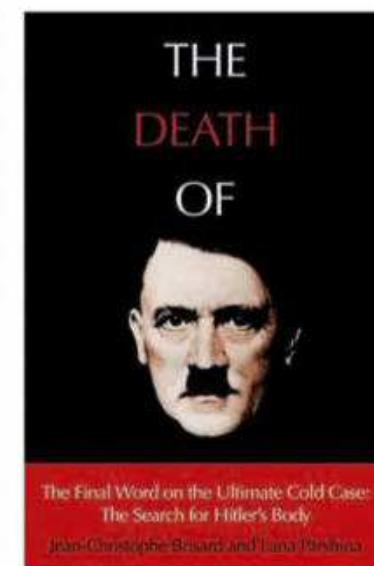


The Spy and the Traitor: The Greatest Espionage Story of the Cold War

By Ben MacIntyre

Viking, £25, hardback, 384 pages

If you're a fan of true Cold War spy tales, this has everything: covert meetings, international intrigue and duplicitous dealings. Yet in the hands of master storyteller Ben MacIntyre, it's also a prime example of how a history can connect the dots between individual actions and enormous social and political forces. By the book's end, the world is not the same.

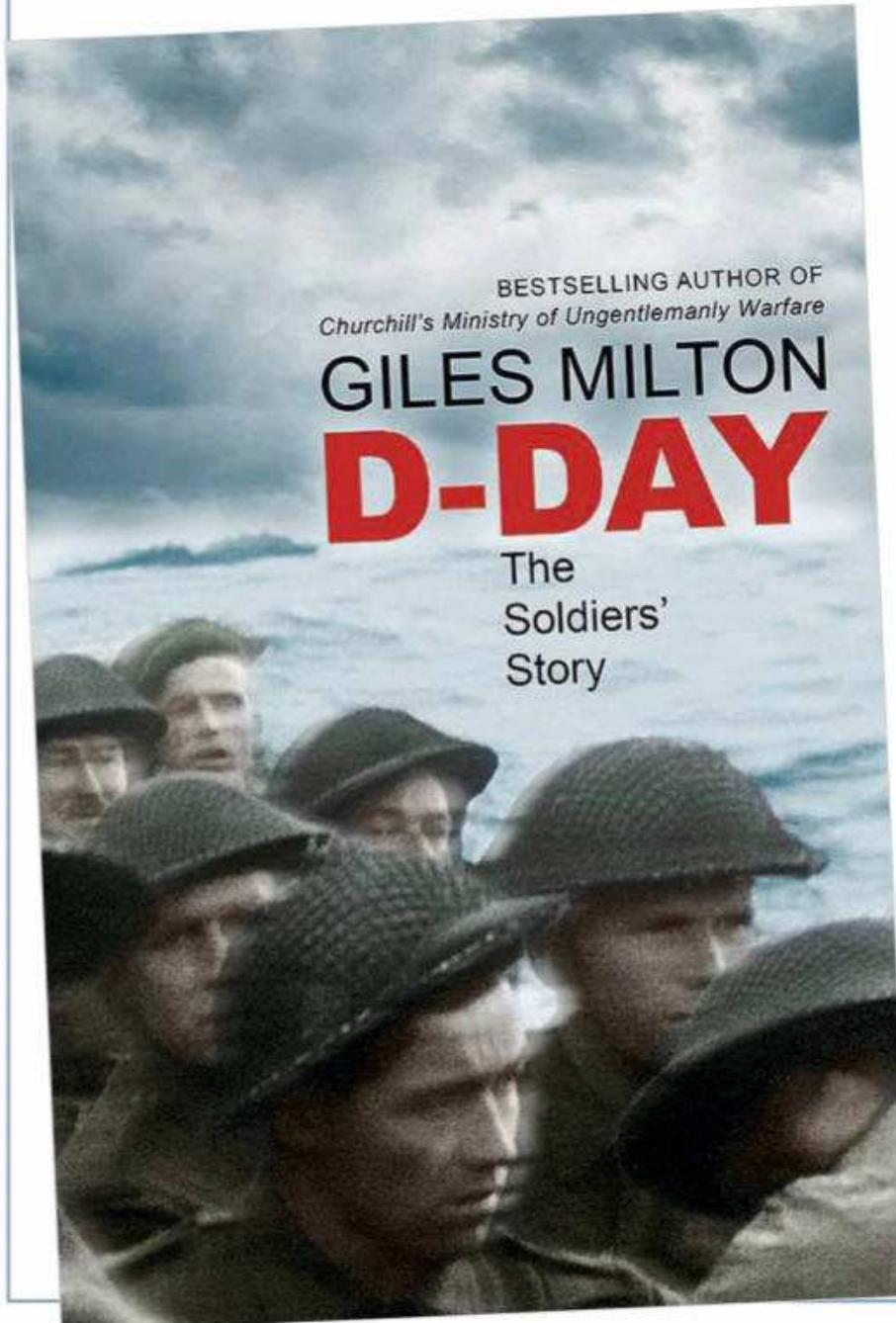


The Death of Hitler: The Final Word on the Ultimate Cold Case

By Jean-Christophe Brisard and
Lana Parshina

Hodder & Stoughton, £25, hardback, 336 pages

The tendency toward the lurid surrounding Hitler's suicide (did he actually manage a miraculous escape?) was not helped when his remains were captured by Soviet forces. Forensic confirmation earlier this year that they were indeed his, and this account, will hopefully lay such speculation conclusively to rest.

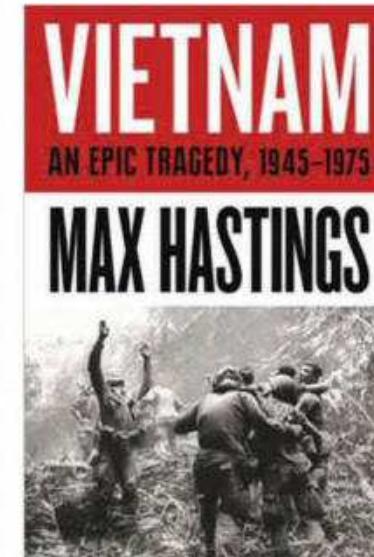


D-Day: The Soldiers' Story

By Giles Milton

John Murray, £25, hardback, 512 pages

The operation to invade Normandy in the summer of 1944 has become one of the most renowned events in 20th-century history. Early failures followed by resounding successes and, eventually, the foundation for Allied victory on the Western Front. Told here through the voices of those involved, from a multitude of sides and points of view, it emerges as a genuinely decisive moment in a war poised on a knife edge.

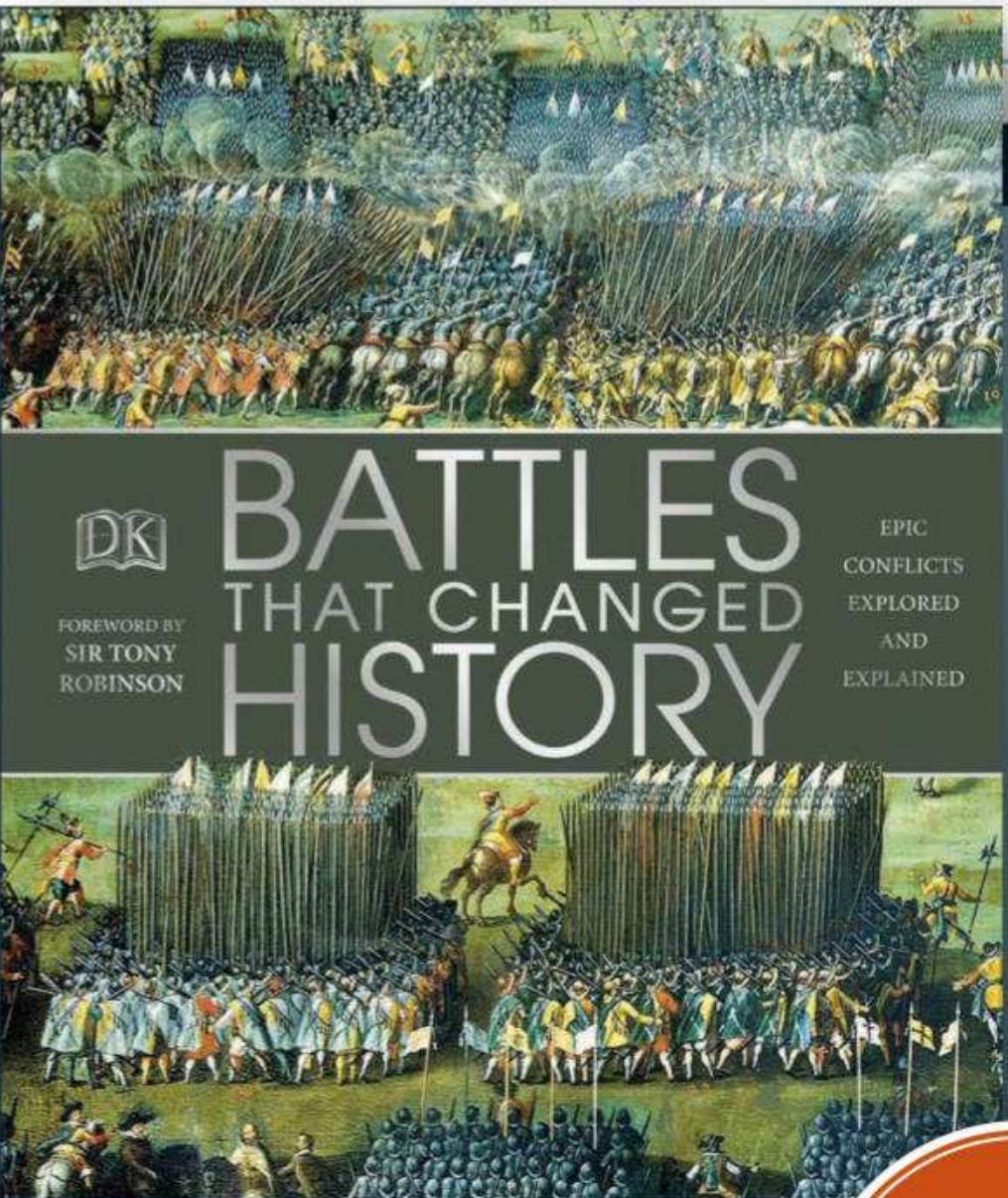


Vietnam: An Epic Tragedy, 1945-1975

By Max Hastings

William Collins, £30, hardback, 752 pages

A big, complex war gets a big, complex book in this new take by renowned historian Sir Max Hastings. Based on extensive research, it mixes the political and military with the personal and heartrending, to create a brutal picture of a conflict that led to the deaths of millions of people and created lasting division, both within the US and around the world.



Battles that Changed History

By Dorling Kindersley

Dorling Kindersley, £20, hardback, 256 pages

In typically lush style, this Dorling Kindersley visual guide explores some of the most notable conflagrations in human history, from the ancient world to the modern era. It's a pleasingly diverse selection, too, with the expected conflicts (the world wars, the American Civil War) juxtaposed with less-trodden historical avenues. Photographs, objects, battle plans and intricate maps help tell the stories of often complex battles – and why they matter.

“The expected conflicts are juxtaposed with less-trodden avenues”

VISUAL
BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

Great Siege of Malta

Visual tour

Drawn from over 3,000 years, this compendium of angry engagements illustrates the glory, heroism, tragedy and waste of war



POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

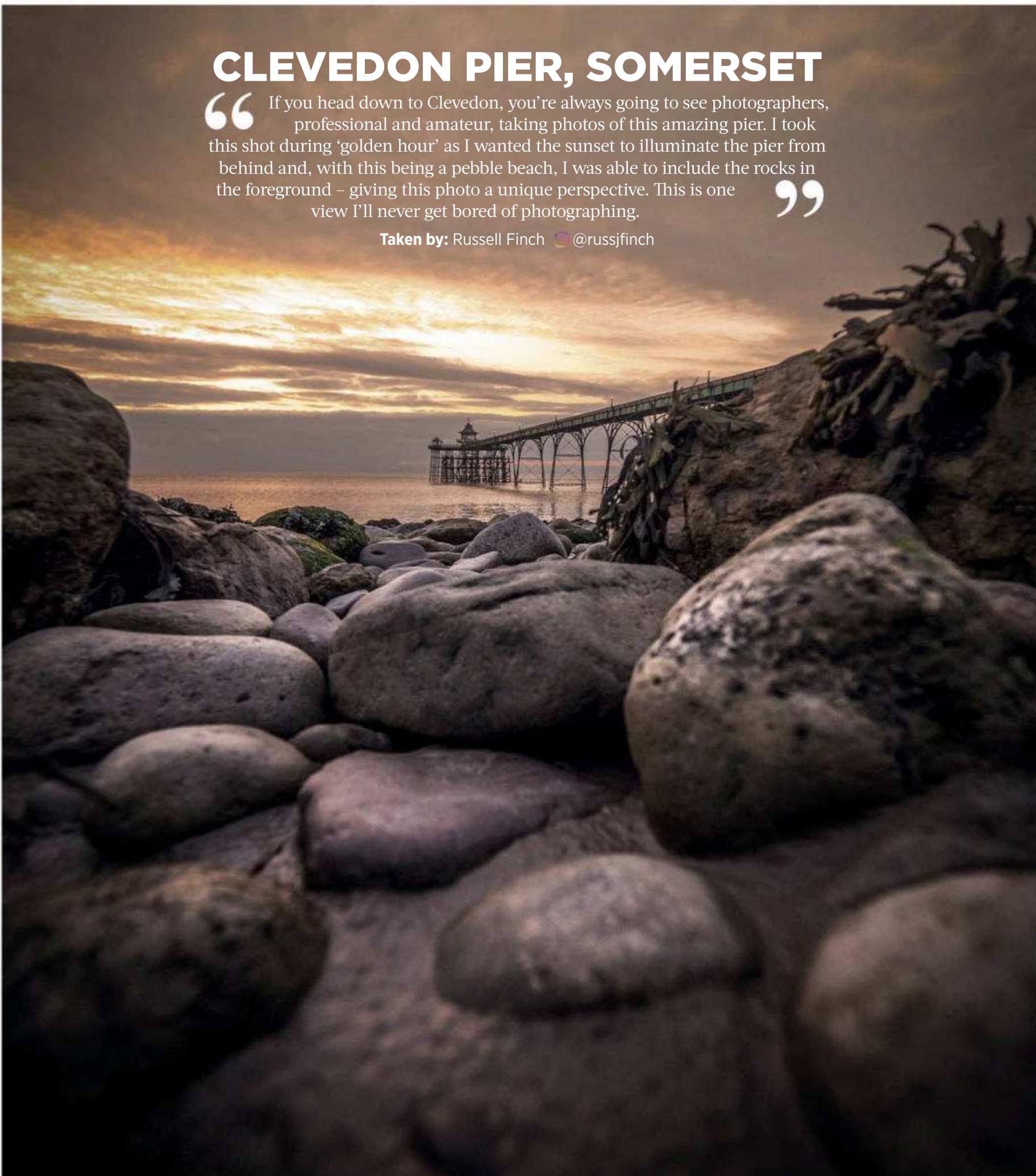
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CLEVEDON PIER, SOMERSET

“ If you head down to Clevedon, you’re always going to see photographers, professional and amateur, taking photos of this amazing pier. I took this shot during ‘golden hour’ as I wanted the sunset to illuminate the pier from behind and, with this being a pebble beach, I was able to include the rocks in the foreground – giving this photo a unique perspective. This is one view I’ll never get bored of photographing. ”

Taken by: Russell Finch [@russjfinch](#)





VALLEY OF THE FALLEN, MADRID

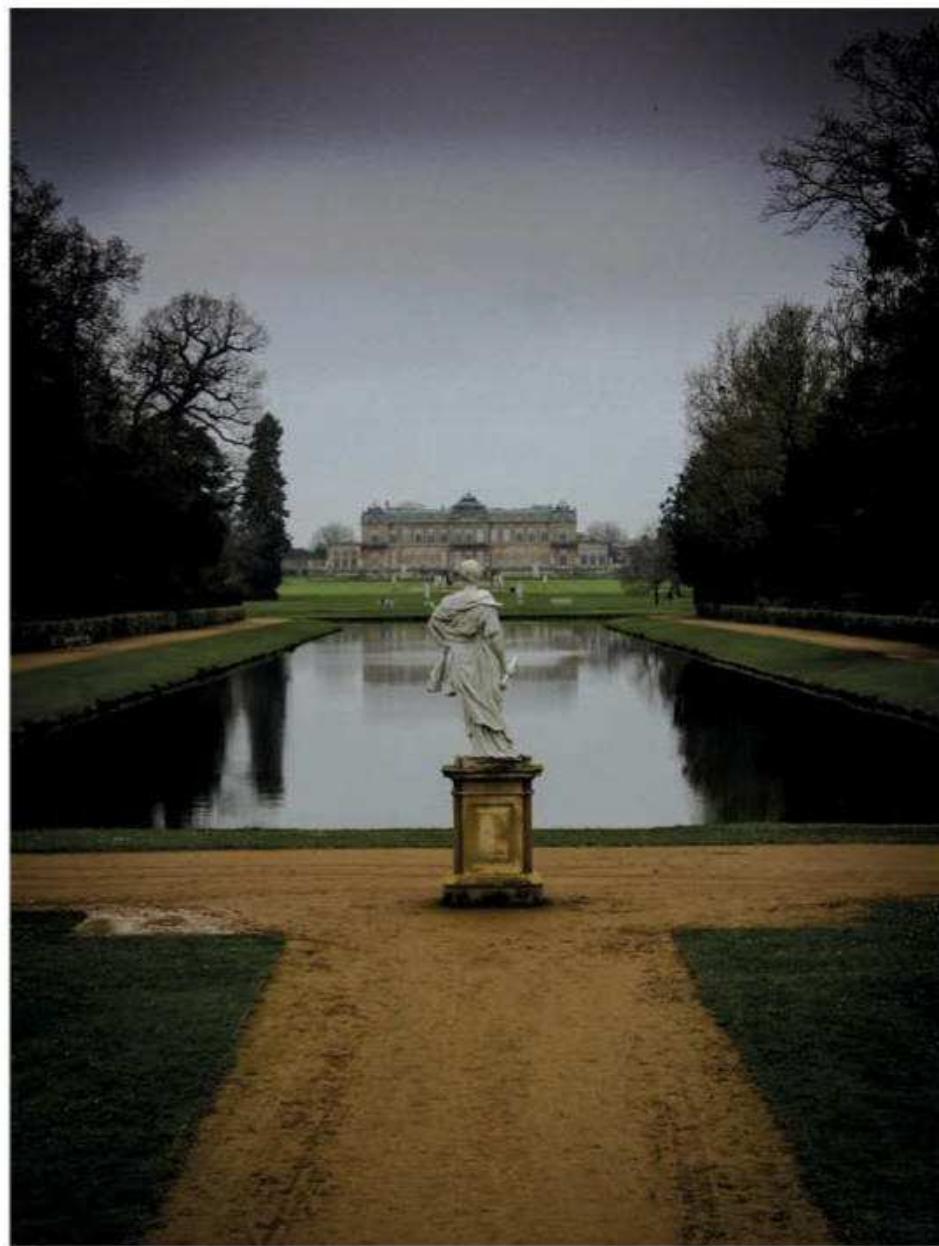
“ A visit to the Valley of the Fallen has long been on my travel list, however I was not prepared for the impact that the place had on me. Not just the extraordinary stone façade and the 150-metre-high cross towering above, but the vast, cavern of a chapel, built inside the rock in part by prisoners of the Spanish Civil War, seems beyond human capacity to create. The remains of 40,000 Spanish Civil War dead from both sides lie in the valley beyond. ”

Taken by: Carol Haywood, via email

WREST HOUSE

“ This Bedfordshire house and its gardens are breathtaking at any time of the year. The present house, built between 1834 and 1839, was designed by Thomas de Grey – the first president of the Royal Institute of British Architects – who was inspired by buildings he had seen in Paris. ”

Taken by: Joanna Pavey, via email



FEELING INSPIRED?

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

INSPIRATION FOR LEARNING

I am now a regular subscriber to this informative and very readable magazine, having bought the first issue in 2014. Since then I have missed only a handful of issues.

I am a committee member of a local history society in South Staffordshire, Cheslyn Hay & District Local History Society. I give talks to local history societies and groups

"My colleague and I have a selection of talks, many inspired this magazine"

within the local community and farther afield. With a team of volunteers, we present activity days based on history projects to local schools.

The articles within *History Revealed* magazine have provided the spark from which scripts have been

LETTER OF THE MONTH

produced, the basis for my talks and workshop days in schools. My colleague and I have a wide selection of talks, many of which have been inspired by

articles from within the pages of this excellent magazine.

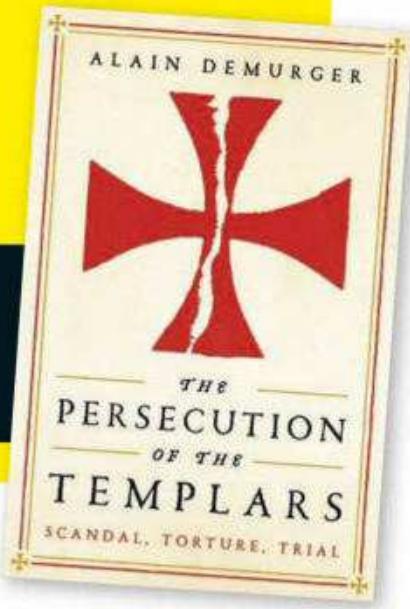
The August issue graphic history is all about the history of chocolate, and makes reference to the Aztec god Quetzalcoatl sharing cacao beans with humans. He also gave them pulque, an alcoholic drink that he hoped would brighten up



CHOCOHOLIC
An extra fact for you, Peter: Aztec chief Moctezuma drank 50 cups of chocolate a day!

Editor's reply:

Thank you very much for your letter Peter. We are really pleased to know that our features inspire your group talks and we hope that future issues will continue to provide talking points and new discoveries for our readers.



Peter wins a hardback copy of *The Persecution of the Templars: Scandal, Torture, Trial* by Alain Demurger. Accused of heresy by the King of France, the Templar order was disbanded, its goods seized and its knights imprisoned.

f Love this magazine. So happy I have subscribed. Keep up the good work
Dona Philo

ANIMAL MAGIC

I very much enjoyed reading your graphic history of London Zoo (July 2018). I still find it

amazing to read about how long we've had access to so-called exotic animals in this country. I, like many people, I think, associate seeing rare wildlife with watching BBC wildlife documentaries and keep having the mistaken belief that we've only been looking at these animals for the past few decades, when in reality they've been in the UK for hundreds of years.

Owen Hollifield,
Caerphilly

CAPTIVE AUDIENCE
Owen was surprised at how long exotic species have been kept in Britain



HORSING AROUND

In response to your online Q&A on Caligula making his horse a consul (www.historyrevealed.com/qa), though his insanity is well documented, it's also worthwhile to note that Caligula took great delight in belittling other men of power and other politicians, so bestowing such a title on a horse would humiliate them awfully.

Caligula loved to show who was in control. Despite chroniclers painting him as simply mad – which he probably was – Caligula's madness had a

Nice little article on Fleming in @HistoryRevMag
 #historyteacher
 #historyofmedicine #GCSE
 @LesleyMunro4

motive: to dominate, and display who really wore the laurels.

Matthew Wilson,
 Wolverhampton

TITANIC OBSESSION

I have been interested in the RMS *Titanic* for a long time, and appreciated your feature (September 2018), particularly the photograph of a lifeboat.

One of those was commanded by Charles Lightoller, who seems to have been a rather unpleasant man. After deterring male passengers from boarding lifeboats with his revolver, he became the most senior officer to escape the doomed ship. In the 1958 film *A Night to Remember*, however, he is portrayed by Kenneth More as sensitive and organised. In World War II, Lightoller redeemed himself by sailing his motor yacht, *Sundowner*, in the Dunkirk evacuations.



BOAT DEBACLE

Nick has mixed feelings about Second Officer Charles Lightoller, who strictly stuck to the 'women and children first' rule

In April of this year, a *Titanic* menu he gave to his wife as a souvenir in Southampton was auctioned for £100,000. It is something of a mystery to me why relics from a transportation disaster should attract such high prices, but there is a rumour that one of the most ardent collectors is Sir Richard Branson.

Nick Warren, Pinner

Editor's reply:

Thanks for getting in touch, Nick. It's worth pointing out that the menu that fetched £100,000 at auction was not from the disaster itself – it was from the first ever meal service, provided

to officers on the first day of sea trials on 2 April 1912.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN

Thanks for a wonderful story about the Romanovs (August 2018). I heard a talk from a distant aunt of the family: her father was convinced it was British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin who refused Nicholas II and his family sanctuary, but I say it was George V's paranoia that anti-German feeling would rebound on them. A sad indictment on the British royal family. Whilst the world railed against fascism, many ignored the Bolsheviks.

Maggie Rickards,
 Southampton

BRITISH FAIL

Maggie thinks that Britain could have done more to help the Romanovs

CORRECTIONS

• In issue 59, we printed that Frida Kahlo was sitting in the centre of a picture of her and her sisters. She is, in fact, standing on the right. Thanks to Ulf Berggren for spotting this.

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 57 are:

Richard Brooks, Stockton-on-Tees

Tony Herbert, Leicester
Carole Gow, Gateshead

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *The Killing Game: A Thousand Years of Warfare in Twenty Battles* in hardback, RRP £25.

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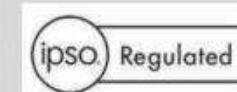
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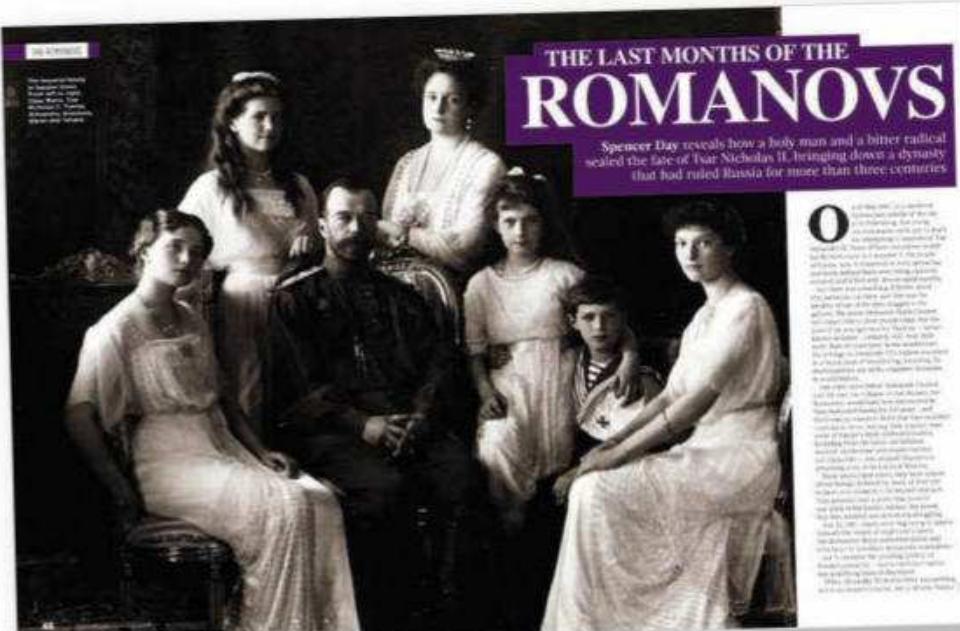
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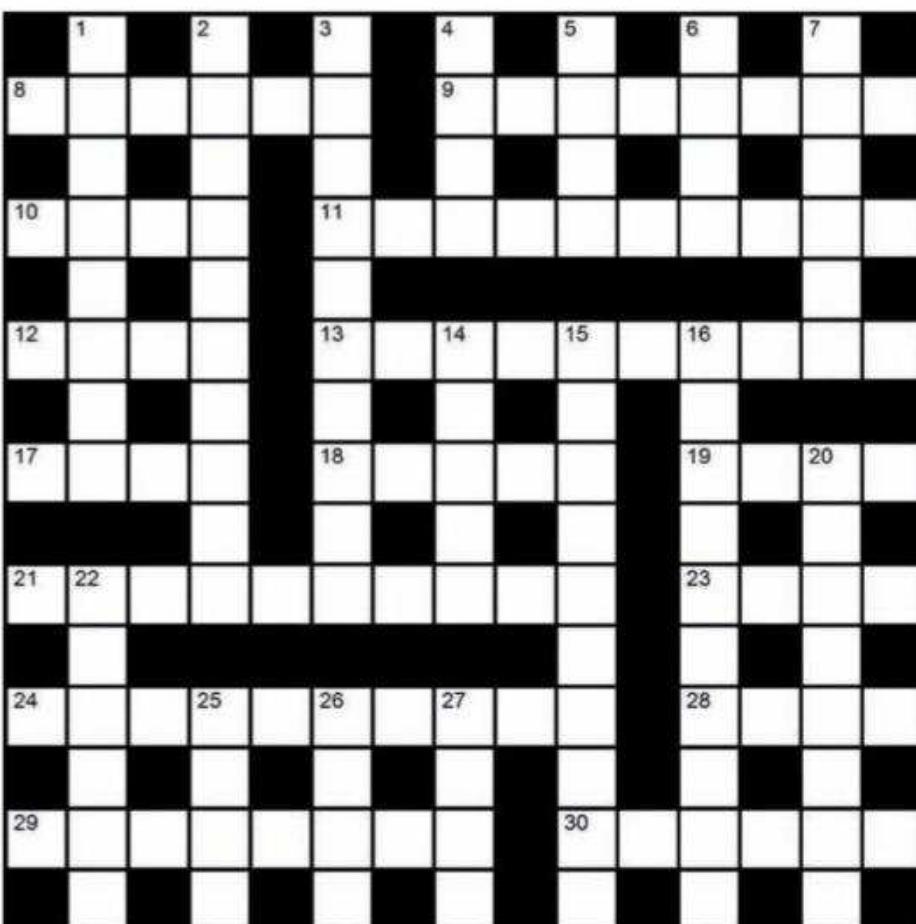
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ACROSS

- 8 Ethnic group of Kenya, dominant in the Mau Mau Uprising of 1952-64 (6)
- 9 See 12 Down
- 10 *In The Castle Of My* ___, 1953 novel by Barbados-born writer George Lamming (4)
- 11 Ceremonial guardians of the Tower Of London (10)
- 12/9 Tragic Tolstoy heroine (4,8)
- 13 UK sitcom first broadcast in 1974 (6,4)
- 17 Constellation said to represent the lyre of Orpheus (4)
- 18 Industrial Ohio city, known since the 1800s as the 'Rubber Capital of the World' (5)
- 19 "The royal ___ of England

has ever been its greatest defence and ornament" – Sir William Blackstone, 1765 (4)

21 Surrey locality where the Derby has been run since 1760 (5,5)

23 "It is better to be good than to be ___" – Oscar Wilde, 1891 (4)

24 England's City of a Thousand Trades (10)

28 One of the four great ancient capitals of China (4)

29 Country in Africa, formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland (8)

30 1836 essay by American writer Ralph Waldo Emerson (6)

DOWN

- 1 Town in south-east Ireland,

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The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of **History Revealed**) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediamedia.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

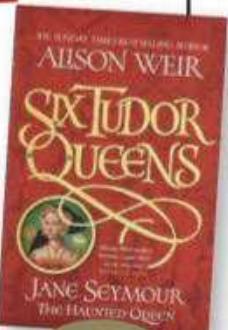
CHANCE TO WIN

Six Tudor Queens: Jane Seymour

by Alison Weir

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Published by **Headline Review, £18.99**



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SOLUTION N° 58



closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited

FROM CHASING CROOKS TO WRITING BOOKS



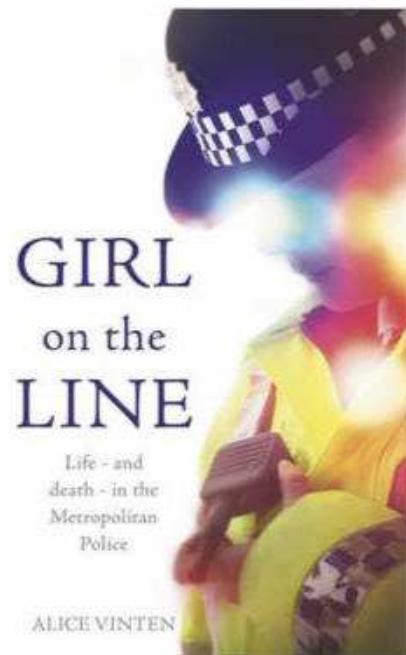
When police constable Alice Vinten enrolled on a home-study course with The Writers Bureau, she never dreamed she'd end up leaving the Met' to write full time. She'd always wanted to be a police officer but now in her latest book, *Girl on the Line*, she tells us what it was really like for a woman on the front-line of London's constant battle against crime.

During her ten years as a London copper, writing helped Alice to process and deal with the challenges of her job. After a while a memoir began to take shape. Over time it became increasingly important to her that she portray the real struggles and experiences of front-line police constables, and how they affected women in particular. With her book she hopes to bridge the gap between the public and the people who protect them on a daily basis.

The idea that her memoirs might be interesting to other people developed when she began a writing course with The Writers Bureau. She quickly gained praise from her tutors for her writing, giving her the confidence to pitch her memoir to a number of publishers.

When she found Two Roads Books and read about their mission to publish voice-driven narratives, she knew she'd found the perfect home for her book, *Girl on the Line*. Using their online submission portal she pitched her idea and was delighted when she was invited in to meet the team, and ecstatic when they offered to publish her memoir.

"We're so pleased for Alice, she's written a cracking book," says Susie Busby, Principal of The Writers Bureau. "She's worked hard and taken chances to progress as a writer. We're very proud to have played a part in her development and wish her all the best for the future."



Alice has been an avid reader since childhood. Growing up, she demolished mountains of books ranging from Point Horror through to the Bronte sisters and Jane Austen. Particular favourites were (and still are) Stephen King, Christopher Pike, Judith Kerr, Roald Dahl and Judy Blume.

From a young age she was determined to join in with everything that 'the boys' did. Along with a friend, she became one of the first girl scouts in Hertfordshire, a fact she is still proud of to this day! After completing her A-Levels, she studied Social Policy at Portsmouth University, before working at the local council in the homeless department whilst waiting to join the Metropolitan Police.

As a mother to two boys she's always nagging them to read more. She is also a lover of all things creative. As well as her memoir, Alice has also written four craft tutorial books and contributed to UK craft magazines. Her passion, however, is crime writing and she is currently working on her first crime novel.

Alice had two ambitions when she was young: to be a police officer and an author. She never dreamed that she would achieve both.

If you've got a gift for words, or have a story to tell and want some advice on telling it, contact The Writers Bureau at:
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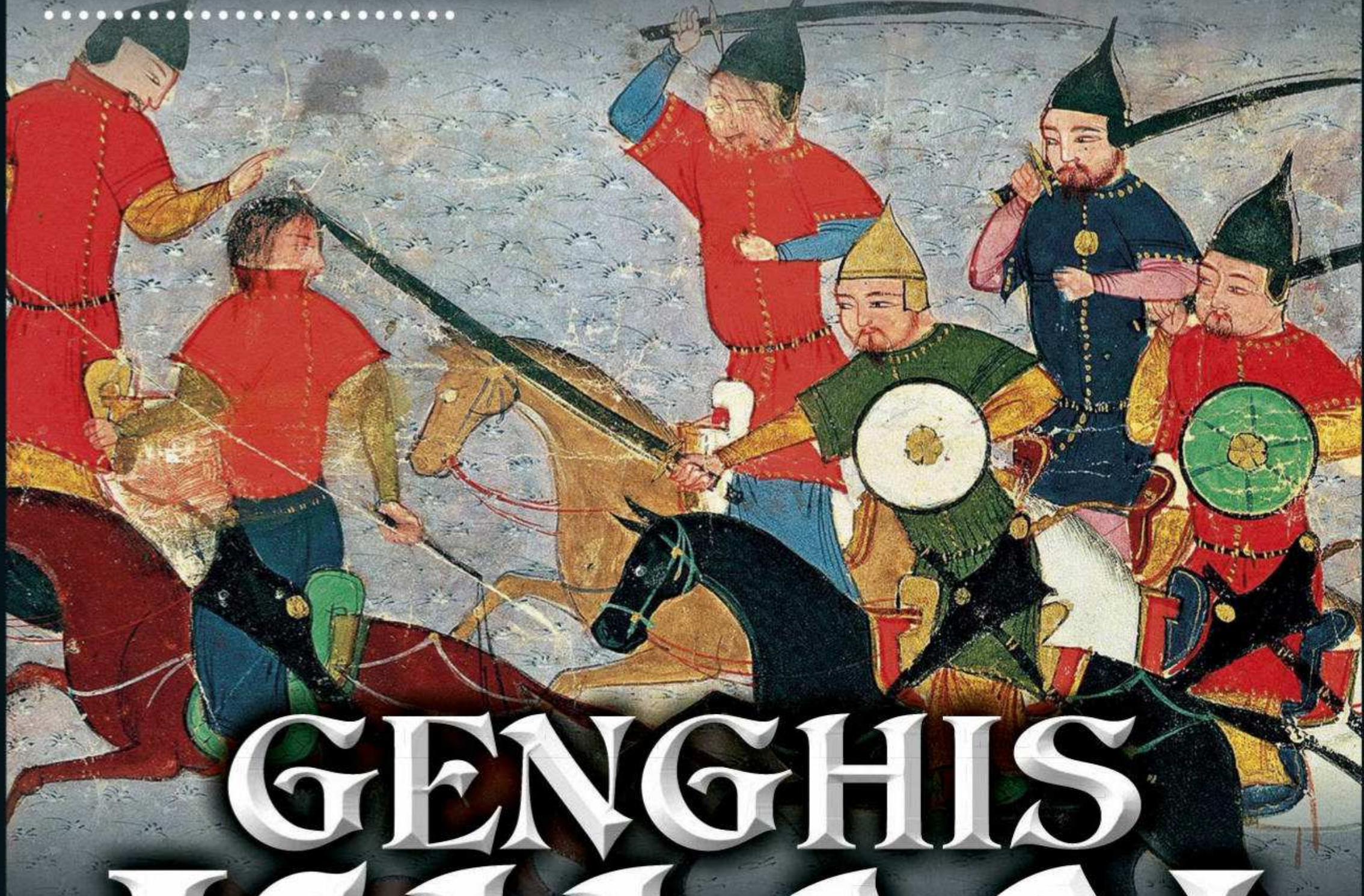
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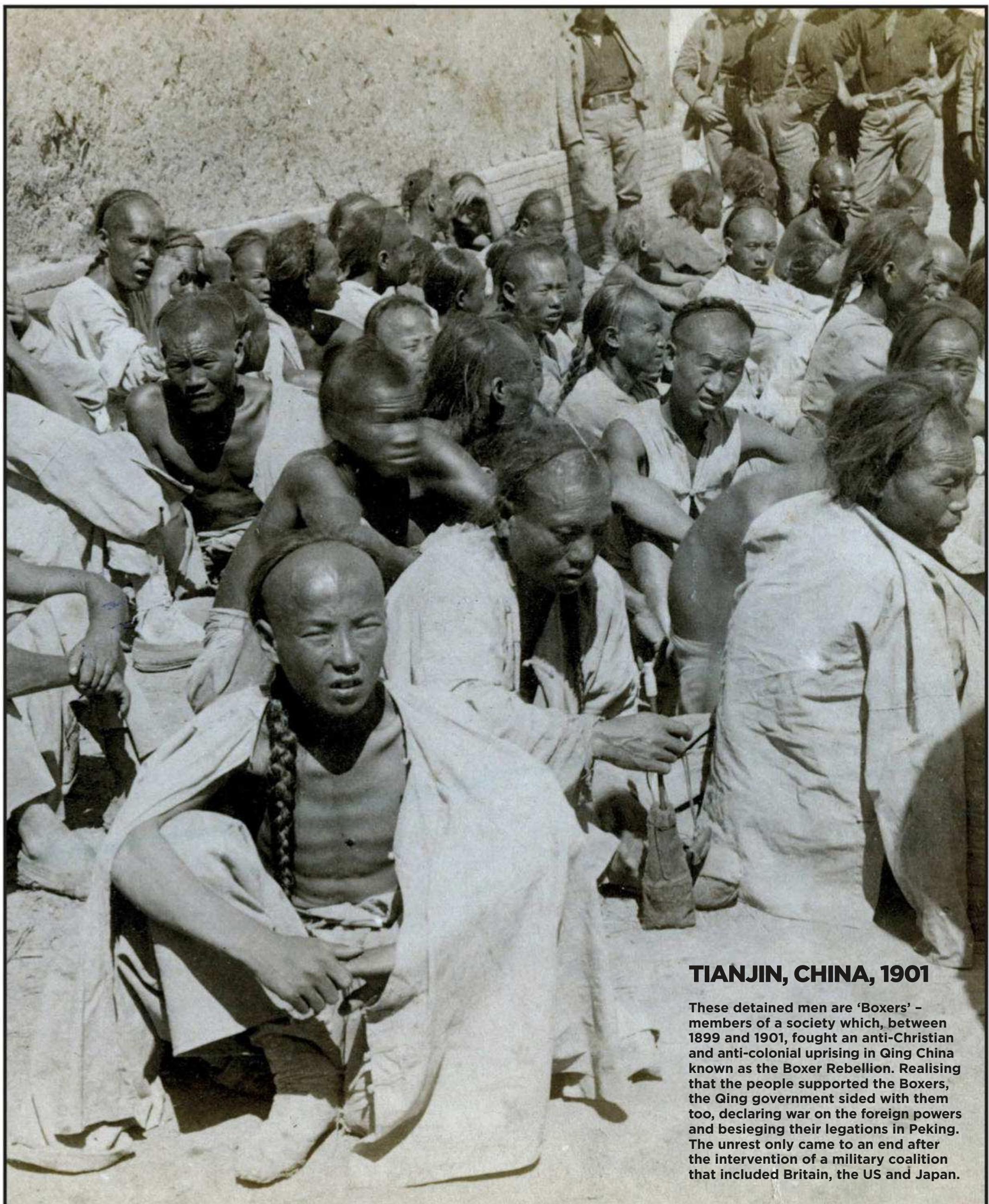
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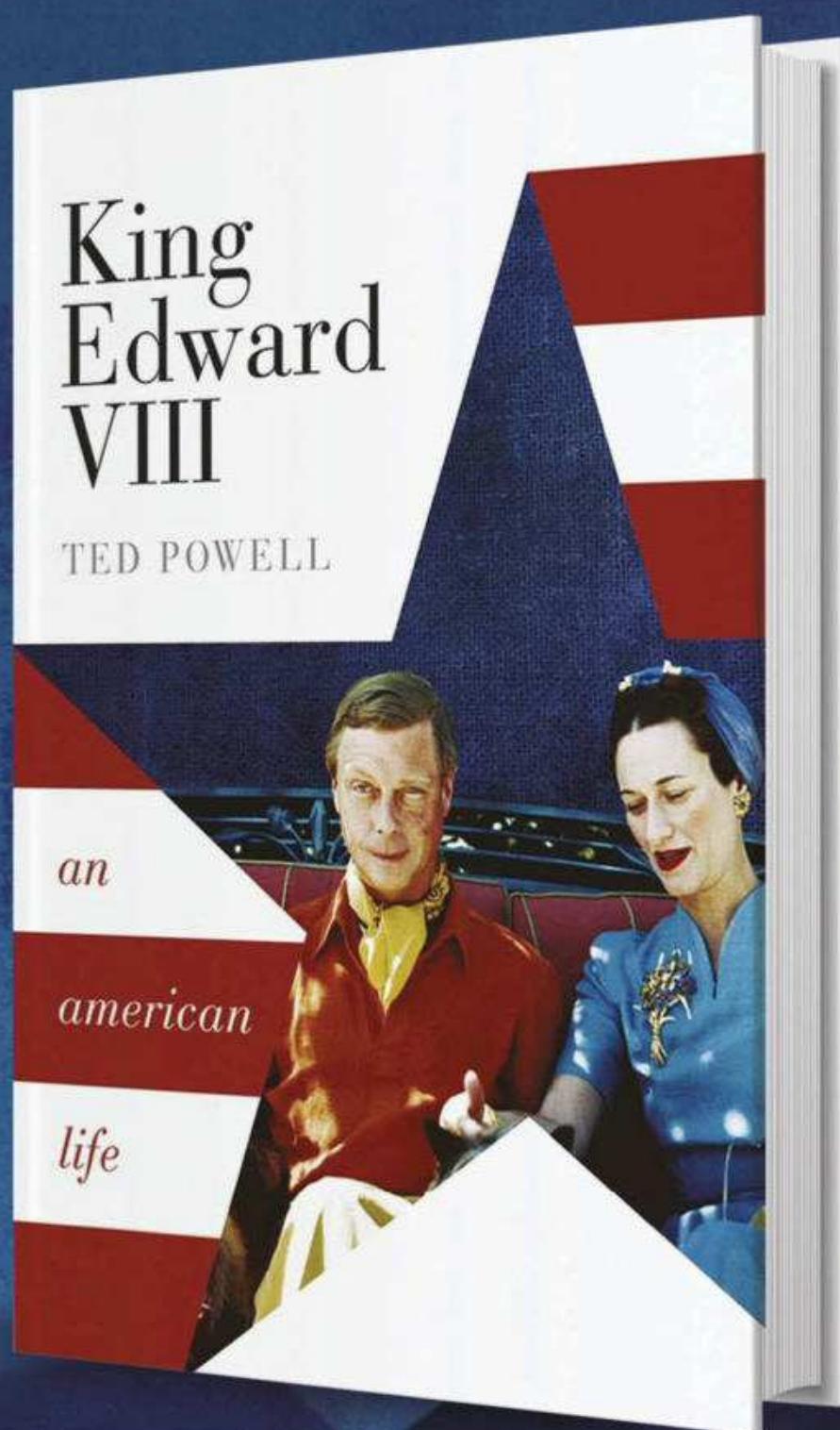
Ted Powell

At the end of the First World War, the young Prince of Wales was captivated by America's energy, confidence, and raw power and subsequently paid a number of visits; surfing in Hawaii and partying on Long Island among other pursuits.

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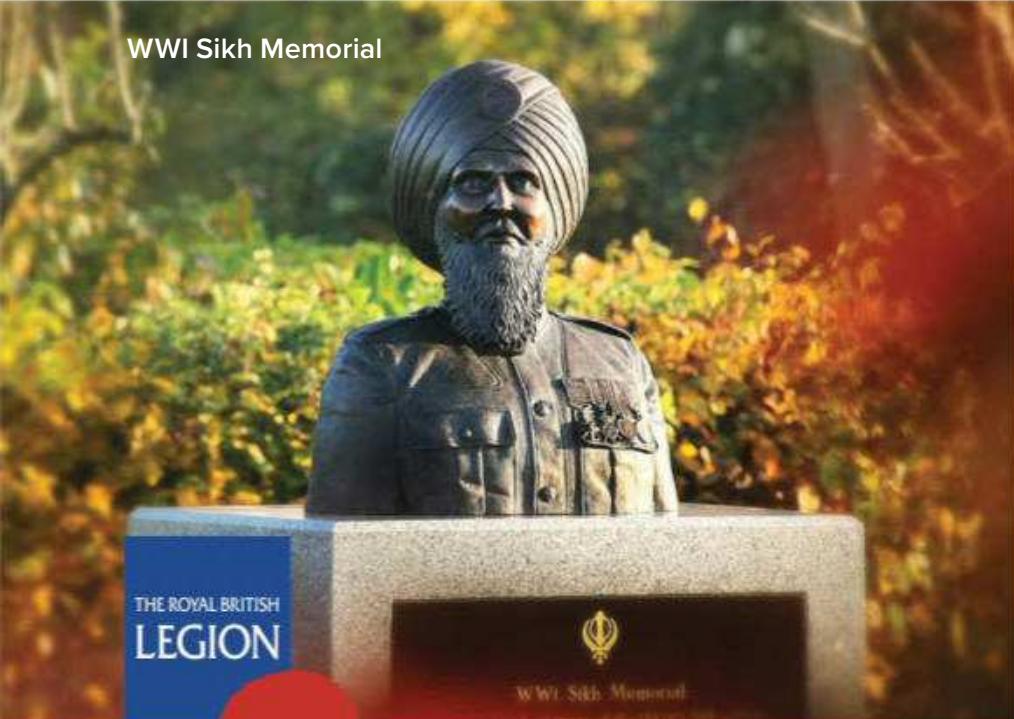
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